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ABSTRACT

The first phase of a longitudinal research project, "Assessing Rural Communities' Viability and Associated Factors Under Conditions of Population Change," was conducted in 1975 in eight Utah communities (Panguitch, Richfield, Salina, Delta, Moab, Duchesne, Roosevelt, and Vernal) to provide useful information for planners, researchers, and administrators, particularly at the local level. Three communities had high growth, three showed moderate growth, and three showed decline between 1960 and 1970. Trained enumerators delivered questionnaires to households; 1,126 responses were obtained. Questionnaires covered several community aspects, evaluated 40 services and facilities, dealt with potential commitment to the community, and sought demographic and background data. Overall, respondents were fairly satisfied with their communities, found them viable, and were willing to participate in making them better. Residents of high growth rate communities had more negative views of their communities' services and gemeinschaft-like attributes than did residents of lower growth rate communities. The one attribute positively related to growth was the opportunity to earn a liveable income. The economic concept of community viability thus could not be directly related to the more social aspects of the concept. References, a bibliography of research using the same data base, and 48 tables conclude the document. (BRR)

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POPULATION CHANGE, COMMUNITY VIABILITY, AND MIGRATION INTENTIONS IN SELECTED UTAH COMMUNITIES

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RESEARCH REPORT 51

Utah Agricultural Experiment Station
and
Department of Sociology
Utah State University
Logan, Utah

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FOREWORD

This is a summary report of a survey conducted in eight Utah communities in 1975 as a part of a research project, "Assessing Rural Communities' Viability and Associated Factors Under Conditions of Population Change," which was supported by Utah Agricultural Experiment Station (Project No. U-835) and completed in 1979. The project design called for a longitudinal study and included two extensive community studies, one in 1975 and the second in 1979. The communities included in the survey are Panguitch, Richfield, Salina, Delta, Moab, Duchesne, Roosevelt, and Vernal.

A brief technical report was prepared in 1976 for each community participating in the study. The report summarized several aspects of community viability, namely:

1. Overall rating in terms of community satisfaction and identification,
2. Desired population and economic growth rates,
3. Evaluation ratings of community facilities and services, and
4. Willingness of residents to help in problem solving for the community.

The survey findings were disseminated at the community level through workshops/seminars. Several research papers, articles, theses, and dissertations have been prepared based on the data collected in this survey. These are referred to in the appropriate sections of this report.

The 1979 survey results, identifying changes in the same eight communities that occurred between 1975 and 1979 are being analyzed, and the findings will be released in due course. A preliminary report has been published as "Better Communities for Utah, 1979."

This volume summarizes only the 1975 findings. The specific objectives of that study were:

1. To generate baseline data on selected rural Utah communities that have various patterns of population change, and to identify the basic patterns of attitudinal, structural, and demographic characteristics in these communities.
2. To examine various aspects of community viability and how they are affected by growth patterns.

3. To investigate migration intentions of residents and factors related to these intentions.

The volume summarizes useful baseline information for the communities which participated in the study as well as cross-comparisons of the different communities. It is hoped that this information will be useful for planners, researchers, and administrators, particularly at the local level.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Population Change and Problems of Community Viability

The fate of the rural community in a modern industrial society has given rise to considerable national as well as local concern. Obviously, areas that have been losing population for a considerable period of time experience a declining quality of life. On the other hand, communities undergoing rapid population increase have to accept costs along with benefits.

Before the 1970s, rural to urban migration was a major contributor to population redistribution in the United States. Other significant movements were the out-migration of Blacks from the South and the shift toward the West from the more densely populated areas of the East.

Rural to urban migration was expected to continue along with expanding employment opportunities in the cities and declining demands for farm laborers in the rural areas. Of every 100 migrants within the U.S. from 1955 to 1960, about 70 stopped in urban areas, while 26 settled in rural non-farm and only 4 in other rural areas (Bogue 1969). This urban-bound migration, together with the natural increase, gave the United States a tremendous crush of metropolitan concentration and expansion during the 1940s and 1950s. Between 1950 and 1960 metropolitan areas gained 5.0 million people from nonmetropolitan areas (Beale 1971).

The vast out-migration inevitably created severe problems in rural areas. Many rural areas lost up to 70 percent of their high school age youth, creating population structures top-heavy with older people. As noted by Lee et al. (1971), some counties had more people between 70 and 80 years of age than between 20 and 30, and as many as 300 counties in the United States had recorded more deaths than births in certain years. Between 1960 and 1970, about two-fifths of all U.S. counties lost population, while an additional one-third gained at less than the national average (Beale 1971). Almost all of the counties losing population were rural counties, and, for many of these, the population decline had been continuing for several decades.

The nonmetropolitan population turnaround began in the late 1960s and became apparent in the early 1970s. For the first time in this century, and probably in the nation's history, more Americans are leaving metropolitan areas than are moving to them. Initial firm

evidences of the migration reversals were noted by Beale (1975) in an analysis of population data from the Census Bureau's 1975 estimates. He observed that 1,400 or three-fifths of the nation's non-metropolitan counties lost population during the 1950s and 1,300 or one-half lost population during the 1960s. In contrast, from 1970-73, three-fourths of all nonmetropolitan counties registered population gains from natural increase, or migration, or both. In terms of growth rates, the nonmetropolitan counties had increased by 4.2 percent as compared with 2.9 percent in metropolitan counties. This represents a change from a net out-migration of just a bit less than 3.0 million during the 1960-70 decade to a net in-migration of about 1.2 million during the 1970-73 three-year period. According to Morrison and Wheeler (1976), in each year between 1970 and 1975, for every 100 people who moved to the metropolitan sector, 131 moved out.

A number of factors have been cited to explain the turnaround (Morrison and Wheeler 1976). The major ones include: (1) decentralization of industries and continuation of the spill-over trend from the metropolitan centers, (2) changing functional needs for labor force skills, (3) transportation and communication developments that enhanced urban accessibility, (4) retirement migration, (5) creation of amenity-rich recreation areas, (6) energy exploration, and (7) increase in emphasis on "quality of life." Nevertheless, "economic reasons" is still cited as the strongest motive for migration.

The trend in Utah has closely followed the national patterns and appears to be partaking of the renewed nonmetropolitan growth (Table 1). For the decades 1950-60 and 1960-70, nonmetropolitan counties in Utah experienced net out-migrations of 41,914 and 23,788 people, respectively. The losses were especially serious for counties not adjacent to metropolitan centers. During 1970-74, however, nonmetropolitan areas realized a net gain of 13,383 people. The annual rate of net migration for Utah's nonmetropolitan counties was more than three times that of their metropolitan counterparts (1.37 vs .41). More significantly, counties not adjacent to metropolitan areas experienced an annual net migration rate of 2.44, which was more than 24 times that of the counties adjacent to metropolitan complexes.

Since rural communities are small, an influx of new residents often entails social and economic changes (Morrison and Wheeler 1976). In some cases, a small population appeared to be a primary criterion for migrants selecting a rural community. Ironically, this characteristic and the amenities associated with it are likely to be destroyed by an influx of migrants. In a "small" community it doesn't require many new people to create a housing shortage and overcrowd the schools and outrun the capabilities of other services. In response to the problems of rural communities, whether caused

Table 1. Net migration trends for Utah: 1950-1975.

Time Period	<u>Geographical Unit</u>				
	Total	Metro- politan	Nonmetropolitan Unit		
			Total	Adjacent	Non-Adjacent
<u>Net Migration</u>					
1950-60	10105	52019	-41914	-16213	-25701
1960-70	-10483	13305	-23788	-4501	-19287
1970-74	28879	15496	13383	441	12942
<u>Annual Rate of Net Migration</u>					
1950-60	.13	.89	-2.04	-1.82	-2.21
1960-70	-.11	.17	-1.12	-.47	-1.67
1970-74	.61	.41	1.37	.10	2.44
Number of Counties	29	5	24	7	17

Source: Fuguitt (1977:65)

by a continuing decline or rapid increase in population, interest is growing in programs that would, in some way, improve the quality of rural living and perhaps help rural communities adjust to their problems.

The Utah Community Progress Program was inaugurated at Utah State University as one way to help rural communities deal with their problems (Maughan et al. 1973). At the national level, numerous reports of Congressional and Presidential Task Forces and Committees, as well as reports from the academic community, have recommended action programs that contain, either implicitly or explicitly, the goal of strengthening rural communities. Although some solutions might be generated through forces external to the community, it is doubtful that very much will be accomplished without the active participation and support of the community.

Rural community viability is the basic crucial problem and stems partly from the inability of many rural communities to self-generate solutions to their difficulties. A community that can sustain or increase its ability to solve its problems is generally viable. The report of the President's Task Force on Rural Development, A New Life for the Country (1970), suggests a major lack of information relative to these issues. This research was designed to help offset that lack.

B. Objectives of the Study

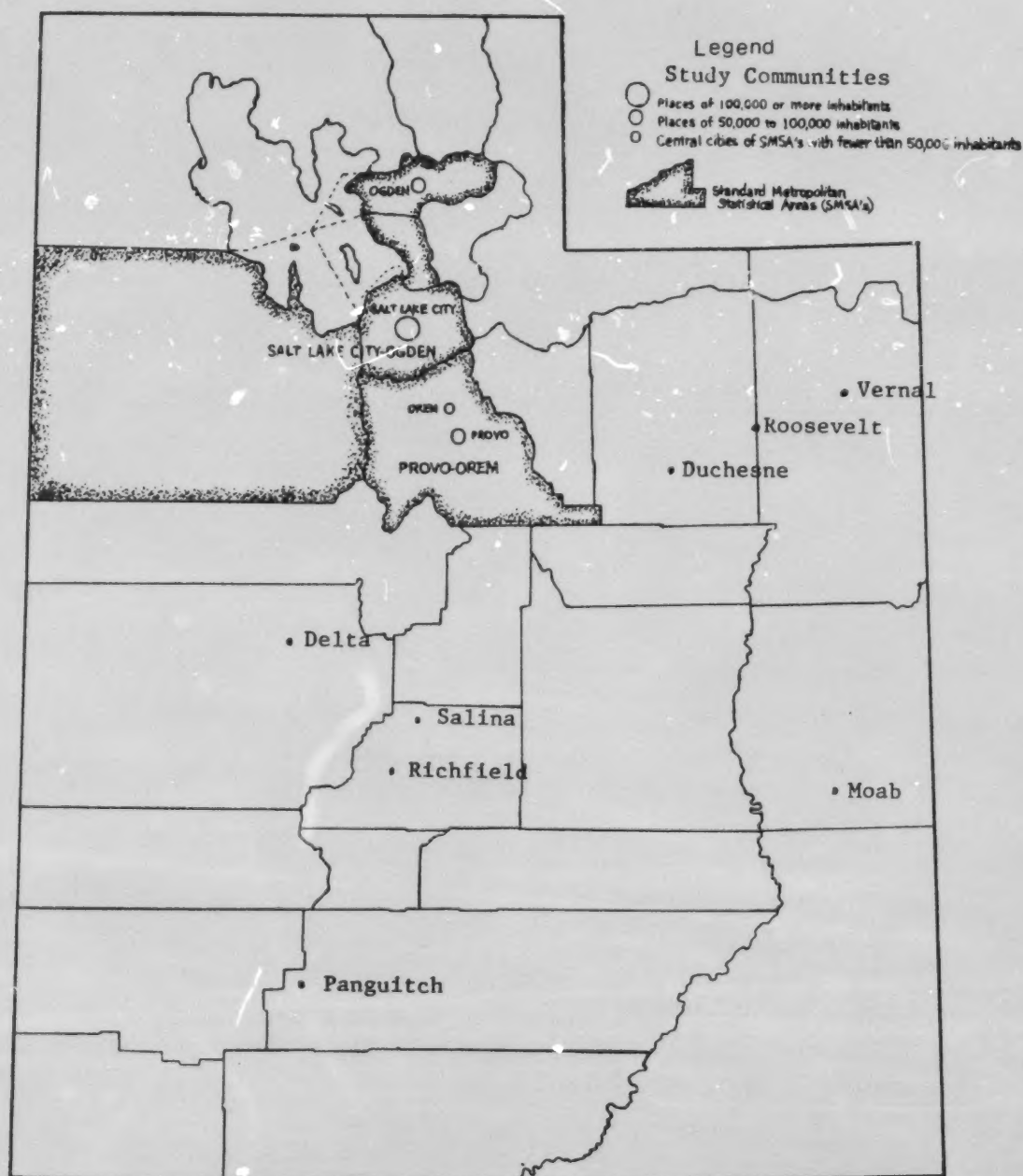
The main objectives of the research were:

1. To generate baseline data on several rural Utah communities that have various patterns of population change, and to identify the basic patterns of attitudinal, structural, and demographic characteristics in these communities.
2. To examine various aspects of community viability and how they are affected by population growth.
3. To investigate migration intentions of residents and factors related to these intentions.

C. The Settings of the Study

The eight nonmetropolitan Utah communities that were sampled are: Panguitch, Richfield, Salina, Delta, Moab, Duchesne, Roosevelt, and Vernal. All these communities are located at some distance from the major Utah metropolitan complexes and all of them are closer to the Provo-Orem Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) than to the Salt Lake-Ogden SMSA (Figure 1). To emphasize

Figure 1. Study Communities, Metropolitan Areas, and County Boundaries:
Utah (1975)



SCALE
0 10 20 30 40 50 MILES

the unique characteristics of each community, they will be discussed one by one in the following paragraphs.

Panguitch is located 235 miles south of Salt Lake City on U.S. Highway 89. Its nearest interstate access, I-15, is 45 miles away. Panguitch functions as county seat for Garfield County. Both Garfield County and Panguitch experienced net out-migrations during the 1950s and 1960s. From 1970-75, small annual growth rates were observed (1.5 percent for Garfield County and 0.5 percent for Panguitch). The populations in 1975 were estimated to be 3,400 for Garfield County and 1,350 for Panguitch. (For population projections for Utah counties, see Kim et al. 1976.) Panguitch is the smallest of the eight communities included in this study, but ranks first in unemployment rate (14.4 percent). Its economic base relies on sawmill products and textiles, and the largest non-manufacturing employers in town are government, schools, and the hospital. The closest college to Panguitch is Southern Utah State College in Cedar City, which is 70 miles to the south.

Richfield and Salina lie in the central portion of the state, within Sevier County. Richfield, located on U.S. Highway 89 and 160 miles from Salt Lake City, functions as the county seat for Sevier County. Salina lies close to Interstate highways I-15 and I-70 and has benefitted from developments in agribusiness and coal exploration. Both Sevier County and Salina have witnessed recent reversals of the net out-migration trends of the 1950s and 1960s. Richfield, on the other hand, has not lost population since 1950 and has been growing in the 1970s. The populations of Richfield and Salina are estimated to be 5,100 and 1,800 respectively. The economic base of Richfield relies on government, education, health care, and small scale manufacturing in clothing and soft drinks. The Sevier Valley Technical College enrolls about 300. In contrast, Salina's economy heavily relies on turkey processing, coal exploration, and oil and gasoline transport.

Delta is also in the central portion of the state, within Millard County, and is 140 miles south of Salt Lake City. Although both Delta and Millard County stopped losing population during the first half of the 1970s, the migration reversals are not apparent. As a matter of fact, their population sizes were smaller in 1975 than in 1950. Delta had 1,703 people in 1950 and 1,700 in 1975. The corresponding figures for Millard County are 9,387 and 8,000. In 1975, the largest employer in Delta was the Millard County School District with 140 employees and a beryllium factory with 820 employees. Since 1975 (after our data collection), Delta has been experiencing a rapid population growth due to the possible construction of the Intermountain Power Plant (IPP) and the MX. Its population in 1978 was estimated to be 2,150, a 24 percent increase since 1975.

Moab, about 235 miles southeast of Salt Lake City, is our most remotely situated community relative to Utah's metropolitan complexes. Moab is the county seat for Grand County and serves as the gateway for Arches and Canyonlands National Parks. Grand County has exhibited a continuous net out-migration since 1960 following a population boom in the 1950s associated with extensive uranium exploration. In 1975, 16.0 percent of the labor force in Grand County was still engaged in energy development. Although Moab's population growth almost stagnated in the 1960s, an annual growth of 5.0 percent was obtained during the period 1970-75. In 1975, Moab's population was estimated to be 6,000. Its economic base relies heavily on uranium mining, textiles, government, and tourism.

Duchesne, Roosevelt, and Vernal are situated from 120 to 180 miles east of Salt Lake City, in the energy resource rich Uintah Basin in the northeast corner of the state. Both Duchesne and Roosevelt are in Duchesne County, one of the nonmetropolitan counties in Utah that have witnessed a drastic migration reversal in the 1970s. Both Duchesne County and the community of Duchesne lost population in the 1950s and grew slowly in the 1960s. In contrast, Roosevelt has been growing since the 1950s, with its notable growth occurring in the first half of the 1970s. From 1970 to 1975, Duchesne City experienced an annual growth of 40.3 percent and its population increased from 1,094 to 3,300, a three-fold increase. For Roosevelt, the annual percent increase was 34.9 and the population grew from 2,005 to 5,500, a more than two-fold increase. Both communities, however, have been declining in size since 1975. Duchesne can be viewed as having recently experienced the typical "boom" and "bust" phases that are often associated with energy developments. The data of this study were collected in the fall of 1975 when both communities had started losing population.

In 1975, 19.5 percent of the labor force in Duchesne County were engaged in energy development. Duchesne's economy relies heavily on oil industry while that of Roosevelt relies on electricity, communication, education, and government. Duchesne City, however, recorded per capita retail sales of only \$20,100 compared to Roosevelt's \$61,700.

Vernal is the county seat of Uintah County. On U.S. Highway 40, 180 miles east of Salt Lake City, it is close to Dinosaur National Monument. Both Uintah County and Vernal reversed their out-migration patterns of the 1950s and 1960s during the first half of the 1970s, and their populations are still growing. In 1975, Vernal's population was estimated to be 6,300, making it the largest of the eight communities included in this study. In 1975, 16.1 percent of the labor force in Uintah County was engaged in energy development. Vernal's economic base relies on education, government, commerce, energy development, and tourism. Its per capita retail sales of \$71,600 in 1975 put it first among the eight communities.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Community Viability

Community viability has been conceptualized in various ways by different teams of researchers. Economists have usually equated viability with growth and development, assuming that a growing community is also viable. Among social scientists there is an increasing tendency to include the ability of a community to generate solutions to its problems as a basic component of viability (Hillery 1974). In this respect, viability connotes an active response on the part of the community to common needs and concerns, as opposed to a passive acceptance of undesirable situations. Viability is used to describe a community that has used and is using its human and other resources to identify and solve common problems. Viability thus has broader implications for communities than does population growth or economic development.

The term viability obviously refers to a community's capacity to deal with problem identification, decisions, actions, and evaluations (Warren 1970). A community thus might rank high on certain aspects of capacity but low on others. Yet, however defined, a viable community seems to have a built-in potential for confronting its problems as a whole. Two major dimensions of community viability (community satisfaction and involvement) will be discussed in detail.

Community Satisfaction

Community satisfaction, a topic of sociological research for more than three decades (Davies 1945), can be considered a social indicator, since knowledge about it functions in the formulation of social policy (Marans and Rodgers 1975). It can also be seen as a component of quality of life measures. Moreover, in mobility models, community or residential satisfaction of a citizen is conceptualized as the mediating mechanism between background characteristics and migration intentions.

In earlier studies, citizen satisfaction usually was measured in terms of community facilities and services. Johnson and Knop (1970), however, have attempted to show that community satisfaction is a multidimensional concept. Similarly, Rojek et al. (1975) studied four areas of community satisfaction: medical, public, commercial,

and educational. Marans and Rodgers (1975) proposed an elaborate model of citizen satisfaction that included assessments of perceived environmental attributes, personal characteristics, and objective measures of community attributes. Assessment of community attributes has to be affected by the characteristics of the person and community conditions, and therefore has strong association with citizen satisfaction. In testing their model with data taken from a national quality of life survey, Marans and Rodgers (1975) found that attribute assessments explained twice the amount of variation in community satisfaction as did personal characteristics and community attributes combined.

In studying relationships between personal attributes and satisfaction with a community, Speare (1974) found a positive association between age and satisfaction and suggested that this was due to income and seniority privileges associated with advanced age and higher levels of home ownership. Rojek et al. (1975) found that age was significantly and positively related to community satisfaction while marital status was significant only relative to the commercial and public services.

The relationship between education attainment and community satisfaction is generally inverse, albeit weak. In the national quality of life study, individuals with low levels of formal education were most satisfied with their communities (Marans and Rodgers 1975, Campbell et al. 1976). Speare (1974) also noted a weak inverse association between these factors. Rojek et al. (1975) identified a significant, inverse relationship between education and satisfaction with commercial services, but no significant effect between educational level and the other three measures of satisfaction.

Findings on the relationship between the other two indicators of socio-economic status (income and occupation) and citizen satisfaction with a community are inconsistent from one study to another. For instance, Marans and Rodgers (1975) concluded that both family income and job status exert stronger positive effects on community satisfaction than does duration of residence. Rojek et al. (1975), however, reported that income was significant to the perceptions of commercial and public services only, but that occupation was significant to all four measures of community satisfaction. Jessor (1967) studied the community satisfaction patterns of professionals in rural areas and found that "social-helping" professionals had lower community satisfaction scores than "technical-helping" professionals.

The family life cycle and its variables have been linked to community satisfaction (Marans and Rodgers 1975, Speare 1974, Rojek et al. 1975, Campbell et al. 1976). Campbell et al. (1976) found life cycle stage to have the strongest relationship of six personal attributes relative to community satisfaction ratings. Specifically, community satisfaction was expressed more frequently at later than at earlier stages in the family life cycle.

In considering community satisfaction ratings relative to specific features or dimensions of the community, Johnson and Knop (1970) found that urban residents were more satisfied (than rural residents) with shopping facilities, medical facilities, employment opportunities, entertainment and recreational opportunities, and teachers' abilities. On the other hand, rural residents were more satisfied with the local democratic processes and their general geographic milieu.

A strong attachment to the social setting is a principal source of community satisfaction. Based on data collected from 27 communities in a six-county region of north-central Iowa, Goudy (1977) found, as he'd hypothesized, that social dimensions (especially strong primary group relations, participation in civic affairs, shared decision making, and heterogeneity) were important in determining how satisfied people were with their communities.

Three out of four surveyed residents of a well-known central city development area in Boston (Fried and Gleicher 1971, Gans 1962) reported it to be a highly satisfactory place to live, although the area was considered a slum by many outsiders. Other research involving residents of lower income households also found them to be reasonably content with their place of residence (Hollingshead and Rogler 1963, Andrews and Philips 1970). In most cases, satisfaction was associated with strong attachments to family and friends living in the community.

Migration status or length of residence has been related to community satisfaction in a number of prior empirical studies. Migrants into a community are more dissatisfied with it than are nonmigrants, irrespective of whether the location is urban or rural. This phenomenon may reflect their "newness" as well as their possession of personal attributes different from those of long established residents. In a recent study, Stinner and Toney (1979) found that although variations in satisfaction of community facilities and services are largely attributable to the personal attributes such as life cycle, education, and religion, the effect of migrant status remains significant. In other words, the "newness" of the migrants or the recency of their move per se may lower the threshold of dissatisfaction. If so, it can be argued that the longer a person resides in a given community, the stronger are the social and economic bonds to the community and hence the greater will be the level of community satisfaction. Speare (1974) found a positive association between length of residence and community satisfaction in Rhode Island.

Community Involvement

The future of the small town in America will largely depend on its ability to effectively implement social, physical, and technological efforts designed to overcome its common problems (Miller 1962). As

part of the planning phase, the community must enlist the support of local residents and be able to promote and maintain a spirit of public consciousness and cooperation (Suttles 1975). How to gain commitment from diverse individuals to give their energy and loyalty to a social system such as the community and consequently help plan and carry out programs that promote public rather than private interests, however, remains relatively unanswered (Warren 1972). This is particularly difficult when many social problems are seen as stemming from a lack of commitment. Our discussions on citizen involvement will focus on two major issues: commitment to and participation in the community. Commitment in this context frequently refers to the people's willingness to engage in community actions (Nelson et al. 1969), which emphasizes attitudinal orientations. On the other hand, participation has been defined as "the manifestation of social interactions in particular group situations" (Bertrand 1958:142).

From a theoretical standpoint, commitment to a community is based on a consideration that arises at the intersection of system (community) needs and personal experience. Whereas communities organize to meet collective needs and common problems, people orient themselves emotionally and intellectually to personally defined needs and situations. Through commitment, the needs of the community or system become the needs of the individual. One of the problems then is to meet organizational requisites in such a way that participants become positively involved with the system. The concept of commitment thus is of major theoretical as well as practical importance, since it provides an important link between theories of personal and social organization. Surprisingly, there has been little formal analysis of this concept and few attempts to integrate it with current sociological theory and research on the community (Becker 1960: 32, Wilkinson 1972: 30).

Commitment as a variable in community planning and development has been singled out as an important factor for research by a leading rural sociologist. In his (Wilkinson 1972: 30) words:

The issue of commitment is central to community planning and development and is clearly subject to research. The various types and levels of commitment which result in community development need to be identified and their causes and consequences assessed.

Recent policy debates and discussions of such topics as balanced growth (National Goals Research Staff 1970) and environmental quality (Perloff 1969) have revived many old issues and articulated new ones that link community development with problems of commitment.

In a number of studies, citizen identification with a community has been associated with church activities and participation in community-oriented activities (Haja and Folse 1971). Warren (1970) and Hillery (1972) developed models in which community viability is directly related to participation. In a recent study, Morrison and Warner (1971) showed how differential participation in voluntary organizations can lead to various interpretations of reality as well as differences in the channeling of interest and policy preferences. Their work also demonstrated how social participation may intervene between economic conditions and individual orientations to action. Kaufman and Cole (1961) had previously reported that social participation in organizations and activities related to development is directly associated with population growth in small communities.

B. Migration Intentions and Mobility

Models of residential mobility or migration emphasize: (1) the stabilizing effects of various social, demographic, and housing characteristics and (2) the important mediating roles played by satisfaction and intention variables. The review of literature in this section is structured around these two aspects. Individual/household attributes usually indicate an individual's or a household's position in the social structure and his/its bonds to the community.

Among the attributes related to migration, age has been found to have a consistently negative relationship with migration (Thomas 1938, Lee 1966, Ritchey 1976, Goldscheider 1971:310-311). As a matter of fact, a long-standing proposition in the sociology of migration is that younger persons are more mobile than their elders. While the overall relationship is negative, it is not strictly monotonic since the mobility rates tend to increase slightly at retirement age. The upturn in migration rates at older ages may be partly due to widowhood and institutionalization (Shryock, Jr. 1964).

Besides age, other variables such as marital status and number and ages of children, have also been linked to mobility or migration, though the findings are sometimes not consistent from one study to another. In the first place, married persons tend to migrate less than unmarried persons. An analysis of the migration of men from 1966-1971 by Long (1972) showed that singles were more mobile except for the age group 20 to 24. On the other hand, according to a study by Bogue (1969), singles are less mobile than those married with spouse present. As Ritchey (1976) pointed out, these inconsistencies may be due to data limitations and differences in research design.

The number and ages of children can be significantly related to migration (Long 1973). Long (1973) showed that the large families

and families with school-age children are less mobile. Hollingsworth's study (1970), however, did not reveal a significant relationship, while Miller (1976) found that age of the oldest child is an important element in migration.

The effect of migrant status on migration is frequently indexed by length of residence. A significant amount of analysis has shown the relationship between duration of residence and migration to be very strong. Initial research on this relationship by McGinni and his associates led to the "Cornell Model" of migration. The model revolves around the Axiom of Cumulative Inertia, which states that a migrant's probability of making an additional move decreases as length of residence increases. Researchers have consistently supported the basic contention of the axiom. Morrison (1967) refined the axiom by showing that it applied to different age groups.

Research on residential mobility has indicated that homeowners have a much lower probability of moving than do renters (Rossi 1956, Speare 1970). Speare (1970) found renters on the average to be four to five times more mobile than homeowners. The relationship remained even after controlling for age and length of residence. Lansing and Mueller (1967) found homeowners to be less likely to move from one labor market to another in their national study. The ownership of a home reflects the establishment of strong economic bonds and long-term commitment to the community, while renting a home entails few ties.

Kin and friendship ties play an important role in various phases of the migration process (Litwak 1960, Lansing and Mueller 1967, Toney 1978, Childin 1973, Brown, Schwarzschild, and Mangalam 1963). For instance, Lansing and Mueller (1967) found that the geographic dispersion of relatives influenced migration decisions. Toney (1978), based on his study of Rhode Island migrants, found that kinship ties were particularly important when migrants moved to areas with low levels of economic opportunity. Childin (1973) found that the extended family provided information which relatives could use in deciding whether or not to move and where to move and provided extensive economic and social help when a relative moved into their community. Explanations for the relationship between kin and friendship ties and migration are usually based on three hypotheses (Ritchey 1976). The affinity hypothesis focuses on the psychological help these relationships provide and the importance of such aid. The information hypothesis stresses the role of the information flow between family members or friends in dispersed locations. The facilitating hypothesis focuses on the economic and social support given the adjustment of migrants.

In his overview, Ritchey (1976) concluded that socioeconomic status was positively related to the probability of migration. He also contended, however, that the relationship between individual

socioeconomic status variables (education, occupation, and income) and migration is variant.

There is substantial, although not completely consistent, evidence that high levels of education are directly related to migration and its frequency (Hamilton 1959, 1964, Hamilton and Surval 1965, Shryock, Jr. and Nam 1965, Long 1972). Some of these studies indicate that the least educated have higher mobility rates than those with intermediate levels of educational attainment. Explanations tend to stress the differences in awareness of opportunities at alternative locations, participation in national versus local labor markets, and possession of the necessary material resources to capitalize on opportunities in other locations (Surval and Hamilton 1965, Schwartz 1968, Ritchey 1975, Milier 1977).

It is generally contended that occupational status is positively related to migration (Lansing and Mueller 1967, Bogue 1969, Long 1973). For example, Long (1973) found highest mobility rates among salaried professionals, managers, and administrators, while the lowest rates are found among self-employed professionals and business proprietors. The association between migration and occupation, however, is generally weaker than that between migration and education (Lansing and Mueller 1967, Bogue 1969, Long 1973). Explanations for occupational differentials in migration follow closely those for educational differentials. Ritchey (1976) explained the higher mobility of the professionals by: (1) the greater geographical scope of their labor market, and (2) their awareness level, including knowledge of both opportunities and amenities. Richmond (1969) advanced a national labor market proposition, arguing that the supply of and demand for professionals often cannot be fulfilled within local labor markets. The low mobility of self-employed professionals and business proprietors is explained by their considerable investments, both pecuniary and nonpecuniary, in such items as capital equipment, clientele, and actual or potential work and fringe benefits. DaVanzo (1977) conceptualized this type of investment as "location-specific capital."

Income status, of the three socioeconomic variables, has the least consistent effects on migration (Bogue 1969, Ritchey 1976). Individuals with high incomes would be more able to meet the costs of migration according to a number of studies (O'Neill 1970, DaVanzo 1972, 1977). Nevertheless, Bogue (1969) found the highest migration rates among intermediate income levels, followed by high and low income groupings. Rogers (1968) and DaVanzo (1977) also found that advancing income tends to retard the probability of moving.

Religion has not been considered in most studies of internal migration in the United States (Toney 1973), though its significance in fertility studies has long been recognized. In Utah, although little effort has been devoted to defining the relationship between religion and mobility, the relevance of religion to differential analysis

seems evident. Justification of this argument is evidenced by the "Gathering Doctrine" of the Mormons (Mulder 1954) and the unique religious composition of the state of Utah's population. Toney and Stinner (1973) have shown indirectly that selective migration is actually strong enough to help maintain the Mormon majority in Utah. Other research has revealed that many community activities in Utah are closely related to the dominant church, and that non-LDS residents have little chance to participate in community affairs (Geertsen et al. 1977).

Despite the fact that very few studies have been conducted on its relationship with mobility, housing type may be an important factor relating to migration since it is a good indicator of how stable the individual or household is within the community. Mobile home dwellers can be regarded as marginal members of most communities in that they tend to be either migrants or belong to the lower socioeconomic stratum.

Satisfaction with a community in relation to mobility or wish to move has been researched in different settings (e.g., Jesser 1967, Kasarda and Janowitz 1974, Rojek et al. 1975). In general, the relationship is found to be monotonic decreasing: the higher the level of satisfaction, the less likely is a move. Speare (1974) developed a causal model of residential mobility that takes residential satisfaction as the intermediate variable. The two major hypotheses relating to residential satisfaction are: (1) the evaluative mechanism (represented by the satisfaction index) mediates the effects of the personal and environmental factors; (2) the satisfaction index has the strongest effect on the wish to move. Speare's own findings confirmed the hypothesis. Furthermore, the findings suggest that there is a threshold effect of residential satisfaction on the wish to move.

A number of studies have been done to test Speare's model under specific conditions (Lee 1978, Bach and Smith 1977). Data from a sample of skid row residents were analyzed by Lee (1978) to determine the accuracy of the residential mobility model under conditions of disaffiliation and powerlessness. Lee's findings indicate that, while older age, employment, and other characteristics may encourage residential mobility on skid row, such factors influence mobility behavior in a direct fashion rather than through the intervening decision variables of residential evaluation and expectation to move. Bach and Smith (1977) applied Speare's formulation to community migration and confirmed it. They also found that community satisfaction interacted with expectation to migrate. More significantly, the proposed threshold effect of community satisfaction on migration expectation was confirmed.

C. Secondary Factors

We primarily focused on community viability and mobility in the nonmetropolitan communities. Both these major issues are considered, however, to be largely affected by the other physical and social factors. We will briefly review the possible influences of confounding secondary factors on community viability. Five additional factors were selected to help us define theoretical and empirical implications: structural characteristics of the community, local leadership structure, proximity to large communities, economic base, and population structure.

The kinds of structural properties and variations that may exist in different communities were examined by Bates and Bacon (1972). Their work placed special emphasis on the exchange and coordination functions of different types of social units within the community and had important implications for community viability based on the institutional and organizational configuration of various communities. Conning (1971) reported a positive relationship between institutional differentiation (including extra community linkages) and rural to urban migration followed by subsequent population decline. Warren's (1972) work on the horizontal and vertical patterns of organizational relationships, both within and outside of a community, added further insights into varying community structures and their implications for community viability. He stated that the relative strength of the vertical systemic ties linking community social units to extracommunity systems played an important role in a community's response to its problems.

The locational aspects of community growth and development have been singled out by Copp (1972) as an important factor in research on the local community. Hodge (1966) has made the following observations: (1) trade centers that are small in population are most susceptible to decline (already being small, any additional population decline has more serious consequences); (2) trade centers offering a small range of goods and services are more likely to decline than those offering a wide range; (3) small trade centers located in proximity to larger centers are less viable than if located at greater distances from such centers. Nesmith (1963) concluded that a 25-mile radius absence of other communities is necessary to maintain a town's viability.

Economic opportunities (Rieger 1972), income distribution, and occupational diversity (Doerflinger 1960) have received attention in relation to community growth and decline. Recent studies by Tarver (1972) and Scott (1972) attempted to determine the major economic factors associated with population changes in rural areas.

The character of a community is obviously influenced by the kinds of people who live there. Thus it is customary for studies of individual communities to characterize its people: the numbers

and percentages in various age groups, the ratio of the sexes to each other by age groups, the number and percentages of people of differential racial or nationality groups, and so on (Warren 1972). Several studies have looked at population composition in relation to community growth and decline. Age structure has been found to be related to growth by Chittick (1961), Kristjanson (1963), and Salisbury and Rushton (1963). The latter team of researchers reported that growing towns tend to have younger populations. Other studies have examined sex ratios and various other compositional factors in relation to community growth or decline (Steward 1966, Hellwege 1962, Tarver and Beale 1969). These basic socio-demographic characteristics deserve to be more fully considered in discussing community viability and mobility.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH DESIGN

A. Community Selection

The study of communities has produced various definitions of what should be the object of investigation. Part of the confusion stems from a tendency of many researchers to define communities in terms of aspects in which they differ rather than relatively fixed factors that apply to many communities. For example, definitions based on psychological identification or sentiment are so variable that it becomes difficult if not impossible to determine at what point a community exists and what it really includes. Other definitions based solely on interactions or completeness of services introduce similar problems. In this regard, the problem of defining community has been especially problematic in urban areas due to sprawl and related conditions. In contrast, definitions of rural communities have been much less problematic, particularly in areas where geographical clustering has been emphasized. Utah is a good example of this type of settlement pattern.

For the purposes of this study, attention was confined to legally incorporated community areas within Utah. Our units of study consisted of socio-legal units of organization and interaction within limited territorial spaces in the state. Each unit had established political boundaries characterized by a clustering of people and obligatory membership resulting from residential or business location. For identification purposes, we considered all persons living or operating a business in legally prescribed community areas to be members of that community whether or not they choose to concentrate their activities in the area.

For various reasons, including Utah having only two of 29 counties approximating population stability from 1960-1970, we decided to focus on three types of communities:

1. High growth,
2. Stable or low growth, and
3. Declining.

Of the eight communities selected, three demonstrated at least 6.9 percent growth in population between 1960 and 1970. These filled our high growth category. Three communities that showed a

moderate growth of 1.3 percent to 2.4 percent between 1960 and 1970 constituted the low growth category. The last two communities had showed a decline in population of 3.9 percent to 8.2 percent between 1960 and 1970. The actual census population sizes of these communities in 1960 and 1970, and their estimated sizes as 1975 are as follows:

	1960 Census Pop.	1970 Census Pop.	% Change 1960-70	1/1/75 Est. Pop.
Duchesne	770	1,094	+42.1	3,300
Roosevelt	1,812	2,005	+10.7	5,500
Vernal	3,655	3,908	+ 6.9	6,300
Moab	4,682	4,793	+ 2.4	6,000
Delta	1,576	1,610	+ 2.2	1,700
Richfield	4,412	4,471	+ 1.3	5,100
Salina	1,618	1,494	- 7.7	1,800
Panguitch	1,435	1,318	- 8.2	1,350

All three high growth communities (Duchesne, Roosevelt, and Vernal) are in the Uintah Basin. The Uintah Basin was emphasized because: first, other Experiment Station research projects are being and will be conducted in the Basin communities. Concentrating effort within a single geographic area was expected to contribute to better quality research and to research having practical value for community planners and decision-makers. Second, oil development and future oil shale development mean rapid community changes. Community leaders therefore need help in solving critical problems.

B. Sampling Techniques and Field Work Procedures

After the eight communities had been selected, households in each community were contacted using two methods of sampling. In the small communities (Panguitch, Salina, Delta, Duchesne) systematic random sampling (systematic sampling with a random starting) served our purposes. In the larger communities (Moab, Richfield, Roosevelt, Vernal), each block of the community was regarded as a cluster, with a number of blocks being chosen for systematic sampling with random starting.

As previously mentioned, we defined a community as a socio-legal unit of organization and interaction in a limited territorial space with established political boundaries characterized by a clustering

of people and obligatory membership resulting from residential or business location. Operationally, the Enumeration Districts (ED) maps of the census were used to define the boundary of a community and to cluster-sample the blocks in the larger communities.

After the boundaries of the communities had been defined and the blocks chosen, enumerators were sent out to enumerate the households of the chosen blocks in the larger communities. In the small communities, all the households were enumerated. This enumeration procedure included making a detailed household map for each community, which served as the list for the systematic random sampling.

The data collection instrument was a questionnaire, which was delivered by trained enumerators. In addition, the enumerators collected household information data on a separate form and explained the key questionnaire points to the respondents. Completed questionnaires were mailed back by the respondents or picked up by the enumerators during their second visit to the sampled households. If the first contact was unsuccessful, recontacts were made. For all steps, detailed instructions were given to the enumerators. Finally, 1,126 useful questionnaires were obtained, which gave a response rate of 70.3 percent.

C. Questionnaire Design

The questionnaire was designed to elicit all the information needed to achieve our objectives. Since more than 200 items of information were included, it is impossible to discuss them one by one. The items, however, can be classified into several major sections.

The first section includes information on overall community satisfaction, evaluation, favored growth pattern, and propensity to move. The second section is concerned with the perceived viability of each community in terms of specific aspects: i.e., how the residents evaluated their community's problem-solving ability. Eight specific aspects were explored.

In the third section residents were asked to evaluate the services and facilities in their community in great detail. Forty items were included in this section, ranging from postal service, friendliness and concern of neighbors, to the geographical setting. The next section of the questionnaire dealt with potential commitment to the community, effectiveness of leadership, social ties, political opinion, economic behavior, community participation, and value systems. The part concerning value systems included five questions measuring anomie, five concerning system values, and four relating to conformity.

Finally, demographic and background data were requested. In this section, a detailed table of residence history was utilized to

elicit information on migration. Together with the questions on migration intention, the information on residence history greatly enhanced our understanding of the population dynamics of the community in relation to aspects such as community satisfaction, participation, and social ties.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND ANALYSES

This chapter presents the important findings and summarizes the analyses and papers which were written based on this research. Basic findings are presented in Section A as frequency tabulations. Since the questionnaire consisted of more than 200 items, a complete tabulation would be tedious and unnecessary. Only especially important aspects and those directly related to the objectives of the research project (defined in Chapter I) are presented. Therefore, emphasis is placed on community viability, community satisfaction, needs and services, basic social structure, demographic characteristics, as well as migrant status, composition of the residents, and their moving intentions. The text includes only the overall summary for each of the eight communities. For specific information on individual communities, one can refer to Appendix B. Following the overall profile of each community in terms of the above mentioned aspects, their interrelationships are discussed in greater detail.

A. Basic Findings

Table 2 summarizes how residents in each of the eight communities perceived its viability. Specifically, 63 percent of the residents agreed that their communities respond quickly when problems arise requiring action; 50.4 percent believed that their communities are well organized for solving problems; 55.4 percent stated that when their communities make plans, they almost always make them work; 83 percent agreed that their communities have made noticeable improvements in the past few years; and 65.2 percent believed that most of the people in their communities are well aware of local problems and needs. While the responses of the majority to the above aspects are in favor of the communities, the proportion of residents who think their communities are incapable of solving problems satisfactorily is not insignificant. Furthermore, in terms of two aspects, items F and G, the majority of residents did not think their communities were good enough. About 54.3 percent of the respondents disagreed with the statement, "This community is doing a better job of solving its problems than most other communities that I know of," and 52.1 percent agreed that getting things done in their communities was very difficult.

Responses of the residents to four questions concerning their satisfaction with their community were summarized (Table 3). The

TABLE 2. Perceived Viabilities of Residents in Eight Rural Communities, 1975.

Viabilities	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total (N)
A. The people and organizations of this community are quick to respond when problems arise requiring action.	10.7	52.3	30.7	6.3	100.0 (1061)
B. This community is well organized for solving its problems	5.6	44.8	41.0	8.5	100.0 (1066)
C. When this community makes plans, it almost always makes them work.	5.3	50.1	38.3	6.3	100.0 (1055)
24 D. Noticeable improvements have been made in this community in the past few years.	17.8	65.2	13.8	3.2	100.0 (1072)
E. Most of the people in this community are well aware of local problems and needs.	10.2	55.0	29.5	5.3	100.0 (1084)
F. This community is doing a better job of solving its problems than most other communities that I know of.	5.8	39.9	47.1	7.2	100.0 (1021)
G. Getting things done in this community is very difficult.	10.7	41.4	42.0	5.8	100.0 (1044)

Table 3. Summary Responses of Residents in Eight Rural Communities to Community Satisfaction, 1975

Areas of Satisfaction		Responses				%	Totals (N)*
Overall rating of community as a place in which to live	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent			
	3.2%	23.4%	59.5%	13.9%		100%	(1100)
Is community becoming a better or worse place in which to live?		Becoming Worse	Staying the Same	Becoming Better			
		13.4%	35.7%	50.9%		100%	(1102)
Progress of community in solving its most pressing problems	Poor	Fair	Good	Outstanding			
	28.7%	49.4%	20.8%	1.1%		100%	(1027)
Feeling of acceptance as a member of the community		Not at all Accepted	Partially Accepted	Fully Accepted			
		4.0%	31.0%	65.0%		100%	(1055)

*Total persons interviewed = 1123

question on the progress of the community in solving its most pressing problems generated less favorable responses than did the other questions. More than three-fourths of the respondents indicated that their community was doing either a poor (28.7 percent) or only a fair job (49.4 percent) in solving its most pressing problems. One of the respondents said: "The people in this community seem overly content with the status quo. They are friendly, but seem stuck in a rut with no desire to improve their standard of living or education for their children." Other comments expressed the need for more action in problem-solving: "I would really like to see the vacant lots cleaned up and better maintenance for the streets," and "I believe the city could make a better effort at spraying for mosquitoes and improving our roadways. Improvement on a park or play area for our children would also be good."

Most respondents felt fully accepted as members of the community (Table 3) but some individuals did indicate a sense of being left out. A number of comments indicated that this was a particular problem for individuals who were not members of the dominant church in Utah. For example, one respondent indicated, "In this community you certainly know you are an outsider within a little time if you are not a member of the Church." Part of the problem may be that many community activities are closely related to church activities in Utah's rural communities. According to one respondent, "If it had not been for my activity in my church, I would not be involved in anything. Outside of the church, I have not seen any opportunity to participate in any community affairs."

Community preferences regarding population and economic growth are shown in Table 4. The findings clearly indicate a preference for moderate, as opposed to rapid or no, growth. Precisely what people had in mind when they said moderate growth remains to be determined.

To obtain details about what the people liked and disliked about their community, 40 different features of community life were listed in the questionnaire. For each feature (for example, postal services or shopping facilities) respondents were asked to provide a rating of whether they felt it needed improvement, was satisfactory, or was a community strength (Table 5). The community feature most frequently singled out as needing improvement was facilities for young people. As one respondent commented, "We really enjoy this community as a place to raise our family. However, there is nothing for the entertainment of youth. The only thing there is for youngsters to do is to drive around in cars." According to another respondent, "We need some kind of recreation for our young people, something to keep them off the street and something they can enjoy doing and be proud of." This general trend is also expressed by a respondent in a Southern Utah community, "Overall, this community is a good place to raise children because of the size of the town. But the

Table 4. Summary Preferences of Residents in Eight Rural Communities Regarding Population and Economic Growth, 1975

Areas of Growth	Responses			TOTALS	
				%	(N)
Which rate of population growth do you favor for your community?	Rapid Growth 3.1%	Moderate Growth 87.8%	No Growth 9.1%	100%	(1094)
Which rate of economic growth do you favor for your community?	Rapid Growth 12.1%	Moderate Growth 84.3%	No Growth 3.6%	100%	(1083)

TABLE 5. Summary Evaluation of Residents in Eight Rural Communities Regarding Selected Community Services and Features, 1975

Selected Services & Features	This Needs Improvement	This is Satisfactory	This is a Strength	TOTALS %	(N)
1. Facilities for youth (skating, etc.)	76.3%	17.2%	6.5%	100%	(1087)
2. Housing for new families	69.2%	21.7%	9.1%	100%	(1090)
3. Opportunities for cultural activities	58.7%	34.0%	7.3%	100%	(1069)
4. Shopping facilities	54.9%	30.0%	15.1%	100%	(1105)
5. Citizen participation in community decisions	53.5%	32.0%	14.5%	100%	(1072)
6. Restaurants & entertainment	53.4%	33.6%	13.0%	100%	(1076)
7. Child day-care & babysitting	49.8%	40.6%	9.6%	100%	(1023)
8. Road maintenance and snow removal	45.6%	37.7%	16.7%	100%	(1101)
9. Recreational opportunities	45.5%	30.1%	24.4%	100%	(1078)
10. Public parks & playgrounds	43.2%	35.3%	21.5%	100%	(1090)
11. Zoning regulations and enforcement	42.2%	45.1%	12.7%	100%	(1063)
12. Opportunity to earn liveable income	40.5%	38.2%	21.3%	100%	(1094)
13. Upkeep of homes and yards	40.2%	41.1%	18.7%	100%	(1100)
14. Programs & assistance for aged	38.6%	38.5%	22.9%	100%	(1070)
15. Effectiveness of local government	38.0%	44.6%	17.4%	100%	(1057)
16. Law enforcement	37.6%	40.3%	22.1%	100%	(1097)
17. Physical appearance of community	36.3%	42.3%	21.4%	100%	(1094)
18. Making newcomers feel welcome	35.9%	39.6%	24.5%	100%	(1095)
19. Equal opportunity for all to take part in community life	33.9%	45.7%	20.4%	100%	(1097)
20. Efforts of improve community	33.7%	41.0%	25.3%	110%	(1080)
21. TV and radio	33.3%	43.9%	22.8%	100%	(1101)

TABLE 5. Continued

Selected Services & Features	This Needs Improvement	This is Satisfactory	This is a Strength	TOTALS % (N)
22. Health services	31.2%	36.3%	32.5%	100% (1093)
23. Friendly groups of common age and interest	30.3%	49.9%	19.8%	100% (1060)
24. Schools & educational training	29.7%	39.3%	31.0%	100% (1093)
25. Concern of leaders for community betterment	28.0%	40.4%	31.6%	100% (1075)
26. Community spirit & cooperation	27.5%	39.1%	33.4%	100% (1086)
27. Garbage & sewer disposal	27.4%	43.7%	28.9%	100% (1098)
28. Postal service	26.2%	42.1%	31.7%	100% (1105)
29. Quality of public libraries	23.3%	46.4%	30.3%	100% (1069)
30. Overall comparison with surrounding communities	20.4%	45.5%	34.1%	100% (1065)
31. Chance to develop close relationships with others	18.6%	45.7%	35.7%	100% (1083)
32. Friendliness & concern of neighbors	15.9%	34.3%	49.8%	100% (1105)
33. Fire protection	13.1%	44.9%	42.0%	100% (1101)
34. Place to raise a family	12.0%	28.5%	59.5%	100% (1107)
35. Help from others in time of need	11.3%	32.5%	56.2%	100% (1091)
36. Geographical setting	10.2%	33.9%	55.9%	100% (1065)
37. Quality of religious life	10.0%	31.8%	58.2%	100% (1083)
38. Lack of pollution (air, water, etc.)	9.0%	27.4%	63.6%	100% (1086)
39. Appearance of cemeteries	7.9%	35.8%	56.3%	100% (1101)
40. Access to outdoors and wide-open spaces	2.2%	19.9%	77.9%	100% (1103)

town definitely lacks in recreation for the people here. If it weren't for the church activities, this town would really be hurting, especially in the summertime."

In addition to facilities for young people, housing for new families, opportunities for cultural activities, shopping facilities, citizen participation in community decision, restaurants and entertainment, child day-care and babysitting are the facilities and services most often listed as needing improvements.

The features most frequently mentioned as community strengths included access to out-of-doors and wide-open spaces, lack of pollution, quality of religious life, a place to raise a family, appearance of cemeteries, and help from others in time of need.

To assess the most important and urgent problems among the services and facilities seen as needing improvement, respondents were asked to look back over the 40 items and identify the three most important problems facing their communities (Table 6). The figures for this table were determined by the number of individuals identifying each area as one of the three most important problems facing the communities. As a result, the facilities and services cited as most in need of improvements are not necessarily, although they may be, named as the most important problems.

As discussed previously, citizen commitment to a community is an important variable related to viability. Commitment can be measured by the willingness of the residents to help in improving the community. Most residents in the surveyed communities indicated a willingness to either sign a petition, serve on a committee, or give their spare time one evening a week to help solve community problems (Table 7). Slightly less than half would give two hours' pay. The majority (69 percent) were opposed to a local sales tax increase.

Going beyond basic survey findings concerning community viability, satisfaction, services and facilities, problems, and commitment, requires an understanding of the basic social structure of the communities and the demographic characteristics of the residents. Distributions were made along the parameters of the basic structure of the communities in terms of education, family income, occupation, political affiliation, religion, home ownership, and land ownership (Table 8).

People living in these communities were determined to be fairly well educated, with incomes and occupational distributions evenly divided. Political affiliations had a three-way split among Republicans, Democrats, and Independents. About three-fourths of the populations were members of the LDS church, about 86 percent were homeowners, but only about six percent owned one or more acres of land.

Table 9 shows the demographic characteristics of the residents in terms of age, marital status of the household head, family life cycle, and household size. The family life cycle variable was created

TABLE 6. Summary of the Most Important Problems as Ranked by Residents in Eight Rural Communities, 1975

Rank	Problem Area	Persons Identifying This as One of Three Most Important Problems*	
		%	(N)
1st	Facilities for youth	31.7%	(300)
2nd	Housing for new families	26.0%	(240)
3rd	Shopping facilities	21.2%	(200)
4th	Law enforcement	17.4%	(164)
5th	Citizen participation in community decisions	14.0%	(127)
6th	Opportunity to earn liveable income	13.0%	(115)
7th	Road maintenance and snow removal	12.0%	(113)
8th	Health services	11.5%	(109)

*Percents are based on the number of persons responding to this question (N = 945).

Table 7. Summary Responses of Residents in Eight Rural Communities Regarding Their Willingness to Help in Solving the Community's Most Important Problems, 1975

Problem-Solving Activities	YES	NO	TOTALS %	(N)
1. Sign a petition	68.8%	31.2%	100%	(1022)
2. Serve on a committee	68.8%	31.2%	100%	(1022)
3. Give spare time one evening a week	66.4%	33.6%	100%	(1022)
4. Give two hours' pay	43.5%	56.5%	100%	(1022)
5. Give a half day's pay	33.5%	66.5%	100%	(1022)
6. Agree to 1% local sales tax increase	31.0%	69.0%	100%	(1022)
7. Act as chairman of a committee	29.8%	70.2%	100%	(1022)

TABLE 8. Basic Social Structure of Eight Rural Communities in Utah, 1975

Characteristics	Frequencies
Education	
Less than high school -----	18.1
High school graduate -----	33.7
Some college -----	29.2
College graduate -----	19.0
Total (N) -----	100.0 (1052)
Family Income	
Less than \$8,000 -----	31.0
\$8,000 - \$11,999 -----	27.9
\$12,000 - \$15,999 -----	20.2
\$16,000 + -----	20.9
Total (N) -----	100.0 (977)
Occupation	
Executive -----	11.7
Business managers -----	13.9
Administrative -----	18.1
Clerical and sales -----	12.2
Skilled manual -----	22.5
Semi-skilled -----	14.8
Unskilled -----	5.2
Unemployed -----	1.8
Total (N) -----	100.0 (969)

TABLE 8. (Continued)

Characteristics	Frequencies
Political Affiliation	
Strong Republican -----	5.9
Moderate Republican -----	30.9
Strong Democrat -----	6.9
Moderate Democrat -----	22.4
American Independent Party -----	3.1
No party affiliation -----	29.6
Other -----	1.2
Total (N) -----	100.0 (1031)
Religion	
LDS -----	75.6
Protestant -----	11.1
Catholic -----	4.1
Other -----	4.6
None -----	4.5
Total (N) -----	100.0 (1038)
Home Ownership	
Own home -----	86.3
Not own home -----	13.7
Total (N) -----	100.0 (1075)

TABLE 8. (Continued)

Characteristics	Frequencies
Land Ownership	
None -----	44.0
1 - 5 acres -----	37.3
Over 5 acres -----	18.7
Total (N) -----	100.0 (1005)

TABLE 9. Demographic Characteristics of Residents in Eight Rural Communities in Utah, 1975

Characteristics	Frequencies
Age of Household Head	
Less than 30 -----	20.9
30 - 44 -----	26.3
45 - 64 -----	31.5
65 + -----	21.3
Total (N) -----	100.0 (1120)
Marital Status	
Never married -----	2.0
Married -----	86.0
Divorced-separated -----	2.6
Widowed -----	9.4
Total (N) -----	100.0 (1059)
Family Life Cycle	
Pre-child -----	7.8
Pre-schooling -----	23.5
Child launching -----	10.1
Empty nest -----	12.6
Middle age with children -----	14.6
Elderly married -----	16.0
Elderly widowed -----	6.5
Single, divorced, separated, widowed less than 65 -----	8.9
Total (N)	100.0 (952)

TABLE 9. (Continued)

Characteristics	Frequencies
Household Size	
1 member -----	12.7
2 members -----	30.9
3 members -----	17.1
4 members -----	16.2
5 members -----	11.9
6 members -----	6.5
7 members -----	3.1
8 members -----	1.0
9 members -----	0.4
10 members -----	0.1
12 members -----	0.1
Total (N) -----	100.0 (1066)

based on the age of the household head, marital status, presence of children, and the age of the youngest child. The categories for this variable are as follows:

1. Prechildbearing--less than 45 years of age with no children present in the household.
2. Childbearing--less than 45 years of age with one or more children present in the household and youngest child less than six years of age.
3. Child launching--less than 45 years of age with one or more children present in the household and youngest child 6-17 years of age.
4. Middle age with children--45-64 years of age with one or more children present in the household.
5. Middle age/empty nest--45-64 years of age with no children present in the household.
6. Elderly married--65 years of age or older and married.
7. Elderly widowed--65 years of age or older and widowed.
8. Single, divorced, separated, and those widowed less than 65 years old.

In terms of household size, it is noted that both medium-sized (3, 4, and 5 members) and small households (less than 3 members) constitute a large proportion, 45.2 and 43.6 percent, respectively, while large households are 11.2 percent of the sample. The average household size calculated from this data, 3.5, is very close to the previous estimate for Utah (Kan 1977).

Migrant status was developed by means of the respondents' residential histories. Natives consist of those respondents who were born in the community in which they were residing at the time of the survey and who listed no other residence in the migration history. Settled migrants include those respondents who migrated into their current community before 1970. Recent migrants comprise those persons who migrated into the community since 1970. We selected 1970 as the cut-off point, since this date is generally considered to be the starting point for the resurgence of nonmetropolitan population growth.

Most residents in the communities surveyed were settled migrants (Table 10). The natives, settled migrants, and recent migrants accounted for 21.7 percent, 48.3 percent, and 30.0 percent, respectively. Among the 1,050 respondents, 22.8 percent intended to move to other communities in Utah, and 62.4 percent had no intention to leave their current community in the next few years. All these basic

TABLE 10. Migrant Status and Migration Intentions of Residents in
Eight Rural Communities in Utah, 1975

Characteristics	Frequencies
Migrant Status	
Natives -----	21.7
Settled migrants -----	48.3
Recent migrants -----	30.0
Total (N) -----	100.0 (1018)
Migration Intention	
No intention to move -----	62.4
Intend to move to other communities in Utah --	14.8
Intend to move out of Utah -----	22.8
Total (N) -----	100.0 (1050)

findings had significant implications for the analyses, which are reported in the next section.

B. Detailed Findings and Analyses

As previously noted, throughout the first half of the twentieth century and possibly the entire nineteenth century, Americans were moving from rural areas to urban centers. In the 1960s, this trend began to slow; by the 1970s it had been reversed (Morrison and Wheeler 1976). For the first time in our nation's history, more Americans are moving away from metropolitan areas than are moving to them. In their review, Morrison and Wheeler identified several baffling population patterns that emerged during the 1970s.

First, in each year between 1970 and 1975, for every 100 people who moved to a city, 131 moved out.

Second, many of the larger metropolitan areas (New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, etc.) stopped growing altogether.

Third, three-fourths of all nonmetropolitan counties registered population gains from either natural increase, migration, or both. This is compared to only two-fifths of those counties in the 1950s. Also, nearly two-thirds of all nonmetropolitan counties had net migration gains in the 1970s, compared to only one-tenth in the 1950s.

Fourth, rural growth is occurring even in remote areas, so it can't be attributed to the leading edge of urban sprawl.

Utah has been experiencing this pattern of population growth in nonmetropolitan areas. Stinner, Toney, and Kan (1978) examined population changes in rural Utah and reported that ten of Utah's rural counties, whose largest population centers contain less than 2,500 people, declined in population during the 1960s but gained during the 1970s (Table 11). The remaining three rural counties in Utah continued their growth of the 1960s into the 1970s, two of them at an accelerated pace. (Utah's eleven urban counties have also increased in population since 1970.) Emery and Kane Counties, population losers during the 1960s, are now the state's fastest growing counties. Rich County has had the lowest rate of increase since 1970.

While it is true that the population of rural Utah as a whole has been increasing, the growth patterns of individual communities do not always conform. For instance, among the communities we surveyed, some had population increases of over ten percent between 1970 and 1975; others experienced increases of three to six percent between 1970 and 1975; some have stationary populations; and one is declining in population. How do these growth rates affect community viability?

Albrecht (1978), using data from our eight-community survey, examined the relationships between growth patterns and citizen

Table 11. Population Sizes of and Population Changes in Rural, Urban, and Metropolitan Counties for 1960-1977

Counties	Population				Annual % Change		
	1950 ^c	1960 ^c	1970 ^b	1977 ^a	1950-1960 ^c	1960-1970 ^b	1970-1977 ^a
<u>All Rural</u>	69,754	70,224	64,174	85,000	0.1	-0.9	4.6
Beaver	4,856	4,331	3,800	4,300	-1.1	-1.2	1.7
Daggett	364	1,164	666	800	22.0	-4.3	3.3
Duchesne	8,134	7,179	7,299	11,400	-1.2	0.2	7.7
Emery	6,304	5,546	5,137	9,300	-1.2	-0.7	11.5
Garfield	4,151	3,577	3,157	3,600	-1.4	-1.2	2.0
Kane	2,299	2,667	2,421	3,800	1.6	-0.9	7.9
Millard	9,387	7,866	6,899	8,400	-1.6	-1.1	2.7
Morgan	2,519	2,837	2,983	4,900	1.3	4.0	3.0
Piute	1,911	1,436	1,164	1,400	-2.5	-1.9	3.1
Rich	1,673	1,685	1,615	1,700	-.1	-0.4	0.9
San Juan	5,315	9,040	9,606	13,000	7.0	0.6	4.9
Sanpete	13,891	11,053	10,976	13,400	-2.0	-0.1	3.1
Summit	6,745	5,673	5,879	7,200	-1.6	0.4	3.1
Wayne	2,205	1,728	1,483	1,800	-2.2	-1.4	3.4
<u>All Urban</u>	148,115	149,315	173,410	214,300	0.1	1.6	3.4
Box Elder	19,734	25,061	28,129	31,200	2.7	1.2	1.5
Cache	33,536	35,788	42,331	51,600	0.7	1.8	3.0
Carbon	24,901	21,135	15,647	20,500	-1.5	-2.6	4.4
Grand	1,903	6,345	6,688	7,300	23.3	0.5	1.5
Iron	9,642	10,795	12,177	15,600	1.2	1.3	3.8
Juab	5,981	4,597	4,574	5,600	-2.3	-0.1	3.1
Sevier	12,072	10,565	10,103	13,700	-1.3	-0.4	5.0
Tooele	14,636	17,868	21,545	24,300	2.2	2.1	1.8
Uintah	10,300	11,582	12,684	18,000	1.3	0.9	5.8
Wasatch	5,574	5,308	5,863	7,300	-0.5	1.5	3.2
Washington	9,836	10,271	13,669	19,200	0.4	3.3	5.4
<u>All Metro</u>	470,993	665,530	821,953	972,000	4.1	2.4	2.6
Davis	30,867	64,760	99,028	124,000	11.0	5.3	3.5
Salt Lake	274,895	383,035	458,607	533,000	3.9	2.0	2.2
Utah	81,912	106,991	137,776	177,000	3.1	2.9	3.9
Weber	83,319	110,744	126,542	138,000	3.3	1.4	1.3

Sources: (a) "1977 Population Estimates for Utah," Utah Economic and Business Review. Vol. 37, No. 11-12. November/December 1977 (Salt Lake City); (b) U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population: Utah. U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 1973; (c) U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1960 Census of Population: Utah. U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 1963.

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satisfaction with community service and gemeinschaft-like attributes (i.e., informal, primary qualities of social life) controlling for community size. The major findings are presented in Tables 12 and 13.

The effects of growth are similar in both large and small communities on four community services: law enforcement, health services, public parks and playgrounds, and opportunities to earn a liveable income. It would seem likely, therefore, that growth may be accounting for some of the variation between the communities relative to the satisfaction of their citizens with these four community services. With the exception of opportunity to earn a liveable income, the items are all negatively correlated with growth. The data also seem to show that community growth has a greater impact on the larger communities.

The other four services (shopping facilities, facilities for youth, schools and educational training, and opportunities for cultural activities) were not strongly correlated with community growth. It appears, therefore, that other variables are responsible for the differences.

Table 13 shows the percent of respondents indicating satisfaction with gemeinschaft-like attributes by growth controlling for community size. For the large communities, survey results were statistically significant on all six items, and on five of the six, the results were significant at the .01 level. On the other hand, for the small communities, the results were statistically significant on just two of the six items and then only at the .05 level. The significant items among citizens of small communities were: place to raise a family and community spirit and cooperation. Hence, community growth seems to have greater impact on residents of the larger communities than those of the smaller communities relative to satisfaction with the community's gemeinschaft-like attributes. The reason might be that, although the small communities are growing, they are still relatively small and their residents are probably able to know one another and have personal relationships. This would not be the case in large communities.

Albrecht concluded, therefore, that community growth can have a negative impact on how community residents feel about some aspects of their community. In our survey, generally speaking, residents of high-growth communities were less satisfied with both their community's services and their community's gemeinschaft-like attributes. Enhanced opportunities to earn a liveable income, however, appears to be a consistently positive outcome of growth.

Since as many as 30 percent of the residents in our surveyed communities were recent migrants, it was important that we understand the characteristics of these recent migrants in order to assess their impacts on the communities and the needs they expected to have satisfied. Stinner, Toney, and Kan (1978) found that (as shown in Table 14) recent in-migrants tended to be younger, more highly

Table 12. Percent of Respondents Indicating Satisfaction with Community Services by Community Growth Controlling for Community Size

Community Service	<u>Large Communities</u>						Gamma	P
	%	High N	%	Medium N	%	Declining N		
Shopping facilities	23.4	(145)	13.4	(157)	37.7	(151)	-.086	NS
Law enforcement	20.9	(148)	10.3	(156)	38.7	(150)	-.225	.01
Health services	11.0	(146)	42.7	(157)	54.0	(150)	-.602	.01
Facilities for youth	4.7	(148)	11.8	(153)	16.9	(148)	-.401	.01
43 Schools & educational training	24.7	(146)	31.2	(157)	50.3	(151)	-.362	.01
Opportunities for cultural activities	9.6	(146)	7.2	(152)	11.7	(145)	-.081	NS
Public parks & playgrounds	19.3	(145)	38.0	(158)	55.0	(149)	-.515	.01
Opportunity to earn a liveable income	35.4	(147)	34.6	(156)	15.2	(151)	.308	.01

Table 12. continued

Community Service	Small Communities						Gamma	P
	Community Growth							
	High		Medium		Declining			
	%	N	%	N	%	N		
Shopping facilities	9.7	(144)	12.0	(150)	6.1	(163)	.173	.01
Law enforcement	15.0	(140)	21.5	(149)	30.4	(158)	-.313	.01
Health services	16.3	(141)	26.0	(150)	48.4	(155)	-.462	.01
Facilities for youth	1.4	(139)	7.4	(149)	2.5	(157)	.262	.01
Schools and educational training	35.0	(140)	43.0	(149)	18.2	(159)	.262	.01
Opportunities for cultural activities	5.9	(136)	9.5	(147)	3.9	(154)	-.025	NS
Public parks and playgrounds	4.4	(136)	13.5	(148)	13.4	(157)	-.181	.01
Opportunity to earn a liveable income	16.4	(140)	7.4	(148)	10.8	(158)	.203	.01

Table 13. Percent of Respondents Indicating Satisfaction with Gemeinschaft-like Attributes by Growth Controlling for Community Size

Gemeinschaft-Like Attributes	<u>Large Communities</u> Community Growth						Gamma	P
	High %	N	Medium %	N	Declining %	N		
Friendliness and concern of neighbors	36.1%	(147)	48.4	(159)	58.0	(150)	-.285	.01
Place to raise a family	49.3	(148)	45.6	(160)	76.8	(151)	-.331	.01
Community spirit and cooperation	29.8	(141)	35.7	(157)	45.0	(149)	-.199	.01
Quality of religious life	51.4	(148)	51.3	(154)	70.9	(148)	-.261	.01
Help from other in time of need	44.2	(147)	52.3	(155)	61.6	(151)	-.197	.01
Chance to develop close relationships with others	30.1	(146)	34.4	(154)	42.6	(148)	-.153	.05

Table 13. continued

Gemeinschaft-Like Attributes	Small Communities Community Growth						Gamma	P
	% High	N	% Medium	N	% Declining	N		
Friendliness and concern of neighbors	56.0	(141)	56.7	(150)	59.6	(161)	-.050	NS
Place to raise a family	60.3	(141)	80.1	(151)	72.4	(163)	-.185	.05
Community spirit and cooperation	30.2	(139)	48.6	(148)	40.4	(156)	-.130	.05
Quality of religious life	56.8	(139)	68.2	(148)	61.8	(157)	-.066	NS
Help from others in time of need	58.9	(141)	64.9	(148)	66.2	(157)	-.104	NS
Chance to develop close relationships with others	37.4	(139)	35.4	(147)	42.7	(157)	-.090	NS

Table 14. Selected Characteristics of Recent In-Migrant, Settled In-Migrant, and Native Residents of Rural Utah -- Adult Residents

Characteristics	Recent In-migrants	Settled In-migrants	Natives
Sex			
Male	39.8	42.4	42.0
Female	60.2	57.6	58.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
(N)**	(304)	(488)	(219)
Age of household head			
Less than 30	40.0	10.6	19.6
30-44	38.7	22.8	17.4
45-64	15.7	39.9	34.2
65 or older	5.6	26.7	28.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
(N)	(305)	(591)	(219)
Marital status			
Never married	2.3	1.0	2.4
Married	90.7	84.9	82.0
Divorced-separated	3.0	2.7	1.9
Widowed	4.0	11.3	13.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
(N)	(300)	(477)	(211)
Education			
Less than high school	13.7	20.1	17.0
High school graduate	25.7	34.7	42.7
Some college	36.7	23.7	32.0
College graduate	24.0	21.4	8.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
(N)	(300)	(472)	(206)
Occupation of principal wage earner			
Upper white collar	47.4	46.0	34.2
Lower white collar	9.3	13.5	14.7
Upper blue collar	35.8	35.1	41.8
Lower blue collar	6.9	3.0	7.1
Unemployed	0.7	2.3	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
(N)	(291)	(436)	(184)
Income			
Under \$4,000	7.0	13.9	15.4
\$4,000-7,999	15.8	19.8	18.6
\$8,000-\$11,999	33.3	24.5	31.9
\$12,000-\$15,999	22.1	20.9	16.0
\$16,000-\$24,000	17.9	15.3	15.4
\$25,000 or over	3.9	5.6	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
(N)	(285)	(445)	(188)

Table 14 (continued)

Amount of land owned			
None	64.0	38.3	25.5
Up to 5 acres	29.7	40.5	42.6
5 or more acres	6.3	21.2	31.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
(N)	(286)	(452)	(204)
Political affiliation			
Republican	28.9	40.7	40.3
Democrat	27.3	30.1	29.4
American	5.5	2.8	1.0
Independent	36.5	25.9	27.9
Other	2.0	0.4	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
(N)	(293)	(471)	(201)
Religious preference			
L.D.S.	61.8	78.4	91.6
Protestant	17.1	10.4	2.0
Catholic	7.2	3.6	0.5
Other	6.1	4.7	2.0
None	7.8	3.0	3.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
(N)	(293)	(472)	(203)

* Recent migrants are people who moved to one of the eight communities between 1970 and 1975. Long-term migrants moved to one of the communities at any point prior to that. The place of origin could include other communities within Utah.

**Number of cases (N).

educated, more likely to be widowed, less likely to earn low incomes, much less likely to own land, more likely to be politically independent of any party affiliation, and less likely to be Mormon than the settled migrants or natives. Recent and settled migrants included a higher proportion of upper white-collar workers than did the native population.

Stinner and Toney (1978) also found that newcomers to Utah communities were more likely to be dissatisfied with various features of their communities than were natives or settled migrants. Recent migrants were much more likely than natives or the settled migrants to be in an early stage of their family cycle (Table 15).

According to Speare (1974), when the dissatisfaction of a resident reaches his/her threshold, the resident will consider moving. Toney and Stinner (1978) investigated the migration intentions of currently married couples in the eight communities. They found that 45 percent of the couples analyzed intended to move elsewhere. Among couples present in the community for less than four years, however, nearly two-thirds intended to migrate from the community.

Kan and Kim (1978) examined the migration intentions of the eight surveyed Utah communities (Table 16). As can be seen, all the independent variables except occupation were significantly related to migration intention. More younger residents intended to move than the older people. Residents aged 65 years or over rarely planned to leave their present community. Those who had never been married, or were divorced or separated, were more apt to move, while the widowed were more likely to stay in the community. High school graduates and college students were more likely to leave Utah. College graduates were more apt to move to other communities of Utah. A large proportion of non-LDS residents intended to move out of Utah. On the other hand, the dominant proportion of LDS members had no intention of moving; and, among those who wanted to move, most were planning to move to other places in Utah rather than non-Utah communities. The higher their incomes, the more the people wanted to move away from their community. People who did not own their homes were much more likely to move. Recent migrants were much more likely to move than settled migrants who, in turn, were more apt to move than natives. In terms of household size, moderate-sized households (3-5 members) expressed an intention to move more frequently than did either the small or large ones. Finally, the degree of citizen satisfaction with the community was negatively and strongly related to migration intention. Of the people who were highly satisfied with their community, less than ten percent expressed an intention to leave Utah. Among the highly dissatisfied, as high as 68.8 percent wanted to move out of Utah and 12.5 percent wanted to move to other communities of Utah. Our chi-square values indicated that the significant levels of the relationships were .05 or

Table 15. Family Life Cycle Stage by Migrant Status

Selected Characteristics	Migrant Status		
	Native	Settled Migrant	Recent
Family Life Cycle Stage	100.0	100.0	100.0
Prechild	12.0	5.4	12.4
Preschool	22.0	21.1	58.1
Child launching	10.0	12.0	12.7
Middle age: empty nest	14.0	20.3	5.2
Middle age: with children	20.0	20.3	7.2
Elderly	22.0	20.9	4.4

Table 16. Migration Intention of Nonmetropolitan Residents in Utah by Selected Socio-economic and Demographic Variables.

Independent Variables	Migration intention				χ^2	Gamma
	Intend to move out of Utah	Intend to move to other community of Utah	No intention to move	Total (N)*		
Age of household head					86.79	.379
Less than 30	33.2	20.0	46.8	100.0(220)		
30-44	30.0	18.1	52.0	100.0(277)		
45-64	18.9	14.7	66.4	100.0(333)		
65 or older	9.3	5.6	85.2	100.0(216)		
Marital status					21.05	.263
Never married	40.0	5.0	55.0	100.0(20)		
Married	23.5	15.2	61.3	100.0(874)		
Divorced-separated	29.6	22.2	48.2	100.0(27)		
Widowed	9.6	9.6	80.8	100.0(94)		
Education					24.77	-.132
Less than high school	18.6	10.2	71.2	100.0(177)		
High school graduate	23.0	12.4	64.6	100.0(339)		
Some college	26.5	14.8	58.7	100.0(298)		
College graduate	21.0	24.6	54.4	100.0(195)		
Occupation					6.04**	-.005
Upper white collar	22.4	16.5	61.1	100.0(411)		
Lower white collar	26.1	19.1	54.8	100.0(115)		
Upper blue collar	24.3	12.7	63.0	100.0(346)		
Lower blue collar	24.5	18.4	57.1	100.0(49)		
Unemployed	18.8	25.0	56.3	100.0(16)		

Table 16. continued

Independent Variables	Migration intention				χ^2	Gamma
	Intend to move out of Utah	Intend to move to other community of Utah	No intention to move	Total (N)		
Religion					92.32	.275
L.D.S.	13.3	17.8	68.9	100.0(752)		
Non-L.D.S.	52.0	6.5	41.5	100.0(246)		
Family Income					21.41	-.186
Under \$8000	16.2	11.7	72.1	100.0(290)		
\$8000-11999	23.7	17.9	58.4	100.0(262)		
\$12000-15999	25.5	15.6	58.9	100.0(192)		
\$16000- or over	29.8	15.7	54.5	100.0(198)		
Home ownership					67.75	.556
Yes	19.3	13.5	67.3	100.0(892)		
No	45.4	22.7	31.9	100.0(141)		
Migrant status					101.91	-.474
Natives	10.9	7.6	81.5	100.0(211)		
Settled migrants	17.9	14.2	67.9	100.0(480)		
Recent migrants	37.6	21.8	40.6	100.0(298)		
Household size					51.72	-.194
1 member	10.6	10.6	78.9	100.0(123)		
2 members	20.7	10.5	68.9	100.0(305)		
3 members	29.4	17.6	52.9	100.0(170)		
4 members	28.8	16.0	55.2	100.0(163)		
5 members	27.7	20.2	52.1	100.0(119)		

Table 16. continued

Independent Variables	Migration intention			Total (N)	x ²	Gamma
	Intend to move out of Utah	Intend to move to other community of Utah	No intention to move			
Household size (continued)						
6 members	24.6	15.4	60.0	100.0(65)		
7 members	25.0	25.0	50.0	100.0(32)		
8+ members	20.0	13.3	66.7	100.0(15)		
Community satisfaction					172.97	.450
1 (highly satisfied)	9.9	7.4	82.3	100.0(161)		
2	13.0	9.1	78.0	100.0(254)		
3	19.5	15.0	65.5	100.0(200)		
4	25.7	14.3	60.0	100.0(140)		
5	38.3	18.8	43.0	100.0(120)		
6	37.9	32.2	29.9	100.0(87)		
7	46.3	34.1	19.5	100.0(41)		
8 (highly dissatisfied)	68.8	12.5	18.7	100.0(16)		

* Number of cases (N).

** Not significant at .05 level.

smaller. The degrees of association were from moderate to strong, with Gamma values ranging from .132 to .565 absolutely.

In addition to their key findings, Kan and Kim focused on the relationship between recent migrants and residents who intended to leave their current community. Among recent migrants, 59.4 percent intended to depart their communities. Among all residents who intended to leave, 50.7 percent were recent migrants. Among those who intended to move, LDS members favored other communities of Utah as a destination, while the majority of non-Mormons wanted to leave Utah. The characteristics of those who intended to leave almost exactly duplicated those of recent migrants in terms of age of household head, marital status, education, occupation, family income, and religion. Finally, a discriminant function that can predict migration intention with a 75 percent accuracy was derived. This function consists of eight variables: community satisfaction, home ownership, migrant status, religion, household size, age of household head, family income, and education, and their importance to migration intention was in that order. Therefore, Kan and Kim concluded that the presence of facilities for youth, housing for new families, shopping facilities, law enforcement, etc., (different dimensions of community satisfaction) appeared to be the most powerful attractants a community had when trying to retain its residents, and that religious affiliation is the key factor in retaining people in Utah.

Toney, McKewen-Stinner, and Kan investigated the religious selectivity of migration in Utah by controlling migrant status and length of residence. Their data came from census reports, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints membership accounts, a 1975 Utah high school graduate migration intention survey, and our survey of eight communities.

Their analysis showed that non-Mormon rural adults and high school seniors were much more likely to intend to leave Utah than were their Mormon counterparts (Table 17). Indeed, over half of the non-Mormon rural adults intended to out-migrate, whereas only 8.2 percent of the Mormon rural adults planned to leave the state. Among high school seniors, non-Mormons were over three times more likely to intend to leave than Mormons, 38.1 and 10.4 percent, respectively. Furthermore, the differences were significant when migration status was controlled.

Native non-Mormons were more likely to intend to leave the state than recent in-migrant Mormons. Moreover, long-term non-Mormon in-migrants were twice as likely as recent in-migrant Mormons to plan to out-migrate. Also, length of residence did not explain the higher out-migration intention among non-Mormons (Table 17). Regardless of length of residence, non-Mormons were at least twice as likely to have plans to leave the state as Mormons, and, in several cases, they were four times as likely.

TABLE 17. Percentage of Mormons and NonMormons Intending to Leave Utah by Migration Status and Length of Residence.

	High School Seniors				Rural Adults			
	Mormon %	(N)	NonMormon %	(N)	Mormon %	(N)	NonMormon %	(N)
Native	8.2	(1110)	25.2	(158)	3.4	(326)	22.2	(27)
Migrants	16.5	(389)	48.2	(160)	15.6	(211)	60.4	(111)
Less than 2 years	14.3	(40)	61.1	(20)	23.2	(30)	84.0	(25)
2 - 4 years	25.7	(98)	65.7	(38)	21.2	(33)	68.2	(22)
5 - 9 years	21.2	(106)	42.9	(42)	15.2	(46)	54.3	(35)
10 or more years	7.7	(145)	34.7	(60)	10.8	(102)	41.4	(29)
Total	10.4	(1499)	38.1	(318)	8.2	(537)	53.6	(138)

In every adult age group, rural non-Mormons were much more likely to intend to leave Utah than were rural Mormons (Table 17). Among non-Mormons, even the age group age 65 and over with the lowest percentage intending to out-migrate, exceeded the percentage for the Mormons in the age group with the highest percentage intending to out-migrate, 17-29 years. The propensity to move was lower at older than at younger ages in both groups. Differences in out-migration intentions associated with religious affiliation cannot be due to relationships between age and migration alone.

TABLE 18. Percentage of Mormon and NonMormon Rural Adult
In-Migrants Intending to Migrate Out-of-Utah by Age.

Age	Mormon		NonMormon	
	%	(N)	%	(N)
17 - 29	25.0	(40)	66.7	(30)
30 - 44	22.4	(76)	72.5	(40)
45 - 64	6.6	(61)	51.4	(35)
65 or over	3.3	(30)	40.0	(10)

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

A. Summary

Our main objective was to assess the perceived viability of several rural Utah communities and to investigate various factors that affected the residents' views of their communities. We gathered our baseline data from eight rural communities that had been experiencing different growth rates. The rationale was to promote our understanding of the commonalities and differences among these communities that might be used in designing policies relevant to their futures.

Our major findings centered on three factors of immense importance to the future of any rural community: (1) size and growth rates, (2) the perceived viability and the residents' satisfaction with specified aspects of the community and related variables, and (3) migration intentions of residents and factors related to these intentions.

Utah has been experiencing surging population growth in its nonmetropolitan areas. Ten of Utah's rural counties declined in population during the 1960s, but gained during the 1970s. The remaining three rural counties continued their growth of the 1960s into the 1970s. Although the population of rural Utah, as a whole, has been increasing, the growth patterns of individual communities have been divergent. In this study we investigated eight communities that are experiencing growth rates ranging from "high" (over ten percent between 1970 and 1975) to "medium" (between three percent and six percent from 1970 to 1975) to "low" (stationary or declining populations from 1970 to 1975). The rates of growth and sizes of these different communities were utilized as possible explanatory factors in evaluating residents' stated perceptions of their communities' viabilities and their satisfaction with the community in which they live.

Overall, our respondents were fairly satisfied with their communities, found them viable and were willing to participate in making them better. When each community's size and growth rate were related to these issues, an interesting pattern emerged. In the main, residents of high growth rate communities had more negative views of their communities' services and gemeinschaft-like attributes than did residents of the lower growth rate communities. These growth-related results had more effect on larger than on smaller communities. The one attribute positively related to growth, was the opportunity to earn a liveable income. The economic concept of community viability

thus cannot be directly related to the more social aspects of the concept.

Our research also identified several factors that affect a person's intention to migrate from a Utah community:

1. Recent migrants were more likely to be dissatisfied with various facets of a community than were its natives or settled migrants.
2. The degree of a resident's satisfaction with his/her community was negatively and strongly related to migration intentions.
3. More of the younger than the older residents intended to move.
4. High school graduates and college students were likely to want to leave Utah, while college graduates were more apt to intend to move to other communities within the state.
5. Residents earning relatively high incomes intended to move from their communities more often than did lower income people.
6. Fewer LDS residents intended to move from their communities than did non-LDS residents.
7. Recent migrants to a community were much more likely to move than its settled migrants who, in turn, were more apt to move than its native residents.

These findings have important implications for the future of Utah's rural communities. Based on our research, the overriding factor affecting migration intention is religious affiliation. The religious homogeneity of most rural communities apparently leads to dissatisfaction among their non-LDS migrant residents. These migrants are both dissatisfied with the services of the area and feel themselves left out of community social life. Recent non-LDS migrants therefore appear to evidence a transient quality. Similarly, the younger and more educated residents of a rural community were much more likely to move on than were its other citizens. These areas will therefore probably not be stable intergenerational localities in the future. Additionally, since a large proportion of the potential labor force for any energy and military developments will be young, educated, and non-LDS, the prospect is for more population instability. This is one area where careful planning is of the utmost importance.

B. Conclusions

For responsible planning to occur at the local level, community leaders must establish and maintain direct informational feedbacks from the general public regarding important community issues. Whether experiencing very rapid growth and a substantial expansion of their existing socioeconomic infrastructures, or seeing little or no growth or even a slight decline in population, communities may have difficulties in providing their citizens with adequate social and economic services. In either case, planners must be cognizant of, and understand, public attitudes and opinions relating to growth and other issues in the community and to the means by which these problems should be addressed.

The research results of this project may therefore assist community planners and administrators as well as university extension agents in planning and implementing programs. Specifically, our research defined public viewpoints on housing, jobs, community services, interpersonal relations, governmental efficiency, and environmental setting. We were also able to identify differences among various subgroups in each community and to examine relationships in both gaining and declining communities. Through comparative analysis we realized that residents of high-growth communities were less satisfied than were residents of low-growth communities with their communities in general, and with the services, friendliness, and concern for others. On the other hand, high-growth community residents were more satisfied with employment opportunities and chances to advance than were low-growth community residents. Such knowledge is important when determining the extent to which growing and declining communities require separate policy formats, as well as the specific configurations those policies should assume.

The subjective nature of each individual's perceived social well-being cannot be overemphasized. The need to assess residents' satisfaction with and perceptions of service adequacy and community viability, and their desired courses for the future is crucial to valid planning and implementation. Too often, objective indices of well-being are assumed to be valid indicators of the subjective states of individuals.

It has been customary in the study of social indicators to rely on objective measures for both concrete and abstract social variables. Schneider (1976:298), in an article entitled "The Quality of Life and Social Indicators," mentioned the tendency of those in the field to define concepts such as "social well-being" or the "quality of life" in very broad terms based on aggregate data usually drawn from sources such as the Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

These secondary data sources identify primarily aggregate economic, physical, and demographic social factors such as per capita income levels, percent substandard housing, median years of schooling, etc. Primary data sources (the people in a community who are asked to evaluate, for example, the importance of different levels of education as this affects their feelings of quality of life) have been neglected.

There appear to be several reasons for this pattern. One is that the "hard" data are easily enumerated and measured with the emphasis upon metric quantification. Another is that their sources (e.g., the Census) keep long-term, standardized records that make standardized comparisons easy. A third reason is that gathering primary data is time-consuming, expensive, and requires specialized expertise. Often, a social impact assessment is constrained by a short deadline, which can make it difficult to gather and evaluate primary data.

An over-reliance on objective data from secondary sources can foster a tendency to let the data source be the guide to conceptualization of social factors, rather than the other way around. The result can be expressed as follows, "I have a secondary data source of objective data, now what does it measure?" instead of asking, "What do I want to measure and what data is most appropriate, primary or secondary or both?"

Another problem is the tendency to equate objective conditions with subjectively perceived reality. As Campbell et al. (1976:9) have stated:

Because we are accustomed to evaluating people's lives in terms of their material possessions, we tend to forget that satisfaction is a psychological experience and that the quality of this experience may not correspond very closely to these external conditions of life.

Furthermore, Schneider has stated (1976:299):

The connections between objective social conditions (i.e., the "quality of life" as measured by objective social indicators) and the "quality of life" subjectively experienced by people is really open to question. While it would be both esthetically pleasing and of obvious importance in the formation of the public policy to identify those objective conditions that are highly related to felt life satisfaction, the existence of such conditions should not be assumed.

In a recent, 13-city test of the relationship between objective and subjective indicators of quality of life, Schneider (1976) found no consistent relationships. Certainly this should make us pause

before assuming that objective data actually correspond to subjectively perceived reality on the part of various publics.

Our results provide a groundwork for further studies on the impacts of population growth, economic development, and government planning on the residents of rural Utah communities. Their views must be taken into account and heeded in order to maintain what English social philosopher Edmund Burke has referred to as the allegiance to "the local platoon." With careful nurturing, the spirit of "community" can be a vital defense against violent fragmentation of a society. Hopefully, this report will aid those dedicated to bolstering specific "local platoons" and assist them in meeting the challenges yet to come.

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TABLE A1. Responses of Panguitch Residents to Community Satisfaction, 1975

Areas of Satisfaction	Responses				TOTALS % (N)*
Overall rating of community as a place in which to live	Poor 3%	Fair 16%	Good 60%	Excellent 21%	100% (160)
Is community becoming a better or worse place in which to live?		Becoming Worse 4%	Staying the Same 40%	Becoming Better 56%	100% (162)
Progress of community in solving its most pressing problems	Poor 30%	Fair 52%	Good 15%	Outstanding 3%	100% (147)
Feeling of acceptance as a member of the community		Not at all Accepted 4%	Partially Accepted 22%	Fully Accepted 74%	100% (153)

*Total persons interviewed = 164

Completion Rate = 81.6%

TABLE A2. Preferences of Panguitch Residents Regarding Population and Economic Growth, 1975

Areas of Growth	Responses			TOTALS	
				%	(N)
Which rate of population growth do you favor for your community?	Rapid Growth 4%	Moderate Growth 89%	No Growth 7%	100%	(162)
Which rate of economic growth do you favor for your community?	Rapid Growth 11%	Moderate Growth 88%	No Growth 1%	100%	(155)

TABLE A3. Evaluation of Panguitch Residents Regarding Selected Community Services and Features, 1975

Selected Services and Features	This Needs Improvement	This is Satisfactory	This is a Strength	TOTALS %	(N)
Facilities for youth	94%	4%	2%	100%	(157)
Shopping facilities	73%	21%	6%	100%	(163)
Opportunities for cultural activities	71%	25%	4%	100%	(150)
Opportunity to earn a liveable income	66%	23%	11%	100%	(158)
Public parks & play-grounds	65%	22%	13%	100%	(157)
Housing for new families	65%	25%	10%	100%	(158)
Child day-care & baby-sitting	62%	33%	5%	100%	(144)
Upkeep of homes & yards	57%	35%	8%	100%	(161)
Recreational opportunities	55%	29%	16%	100%	(153)
Citizen participation in community decision-making	54%	30%	16%	100%	(155)
Restaurants & entertain-ment	52%	32%	16%	100%	(148)
Programs & assistance for aged	46%	38%	16%	100%	(153)
Appearance of community	43%	41%	16%	100%	(159)
Schools & educational training	41%	41%	18%	100%	(159)
Zoning regulations & enforcement	39%	43%	18%	100%	(152)
TV and Radio	39%	42%	19%	100%	(161)
Road maintenance & snow removal	34%	45%	21%	100%	(159)
Garbage & sewer disposal	33%	41%	26%	100%	(157)
Opportunity to take part in community life	32%	50%	18%	100%	(160)

TABLE A3. (Continued)

Selected Services and Features	This Needs Improvement	This is Satisfactory	This is a Strength	TOTALS % (N)
Friendly groups of common age & interest	31%	49%	20%	100% (153)
Efforts to improve com- munity	29%	42%	29%	100% (156)
Making newcomers feel welcome	25%	42%	33%	100% (158)
Effectiveness of local government	24%	51%	25%	100% (152)
Community spirit & cooperation	23%	37%	40%	100% (156)
Concern of leaders for community betterment	21%	40%	39%	100% (155)
Law enforcement	20%	50%	30%	100% (158)
Lack of pollution (air, water, etc.)	20%	31%	49%	100% (158)
Quality of public libraries	19%	58%	23%	100% (151)
Postal service	16%	43%	41%	100% (160)
Overall comparison with surrounding communities	16%	51%	33%	100% (148)
Chance to develop close relationship with others	14%	43%	43%	100% (157)
Fire protection	14%	57%	29%	100% (161)
Health services	13%	39%	48%	100% (155)
Friendliness and concern of neighbors	10%	30%	60%	100% (161)
Help from others in time of need	9%	25%	66%	100% (157)
Quality of religious life	8%	30%	62%	100% (157)
Geographical setting	8%	37%	55%	100% (148)

TABLE A3. (Continued)

Selected Services and Features	This Needs Improvement	This is Satisfactory	This is a Strength	TOTALS % (N)
Appearance of cemeteries	6%	34%	60%	100% (161)
Place to raise a family	4%	23%	73%	100% (163)
Access to outdoors and wide-open spaces	1%	16%	83%	100% (162)

TABLE A4. Most Important Problems as Ranked by Panguitch Residents, 1975

Rank	Problem Area	Persons Identifying This as One of Three Most Important Problems*	
		%	(N)
1st	Facilities for youth	42%	(58)
2nd	Shopping facilities	34%	(46)
3rd	Opportunity to earn a liveable income	20%	(28)
4th	Public parks and playgrounds	20%	(28)
5th	Housing for new families	20%	(28)
6th	Opportunities for cultural activities	18%	(24)
7th	Recreational opportunities	17%	(23)
8th	Citizen participation in community decisions	16%	(22)
9th	Schools and educational training	15%	(20)

*Percents are based on the number of persons responding to this question (137 persons).

TABLE A5. Responses of Panguitch Residents Regarding Their Willingness to Help in Solving the Community's Most Important Problems, 1975

Problem Solving Activities	YES	NO	TOTALS	
			%	(N)
Serve on a committee	72%	28%	100%	(147)
Give spare time one evening a week	67%	33%	100%	(147)
Sign a petition	62%	38%	100%	(147)
Give two hours' pay	45%	55%	100%	(147)
Give a half day's pay	38%	62%	100%	(147)
Agree to a 1% local sales tax increase	34%	68%	100%	(147)
Act as chairman of a committee	27%	73%	100%	(147)

TABLE A6. Social and Demographic Characteristics of Selected Household Heads in Panguitch, 1975

Characteristics	Frequencies
Education	
Less than high school -----	18.5
High school graduate -----	37.1
Some college -----	27.8
College graduate -----	16.6
Total (N) -----	100.0 (151)
Family Income	
Less than \$8,000 -----	46.1
\$8,000 - \$11,999 -----	17.0
\$12,000 - \$15,999 -----	19.9
\$16,000 + -----	17.0
Total (N) -----	100.0 (141)
Religion	
LDS -----	93.1
Non-LDS -----	6.9
Total (N) -----	100.0 (145)
Home Ownership	
Own home -----	90.4
Not own home -----	9.6
Total (N) -----	100.0 (156)

TABLE A6. (Continued)

Characteristics	Frequencies
Age of Household Head	
Less than 30 -----	15.2
30 - 44 -----	22.6
45 - 64 -----	32.3
65 + -----	29.9
Total (N) -----	100.0 (164)
Marital Status	
Never married -----	1.3
Married -----	83.2
Divorced-separated -----	0
Widowed -----	15.5
Total (N) -----	100.0 (155)
Family Life Cycle	
Pre-child -----	3.3
Pre-schooling -----	23.8
Child launching -----	10.6
Empty nest -----	10.6
Middle age with children -----	15.2
Elderly married -----	19.9
Elderly widowed -----	9.9
Single, divorced, separated, widowed less than 65 -----	6.6
Total (N) -----	100.0 (151)

TABLE A6. (Continued)

Characteristics	Frequencies
Household Size	
1 member -----	20.1
2 members -----	29.3
3 members -----	14.6
4 members -----	11.0
5 members -----	12.8
6 members -----	4.9
7 members -----	4.3
8 members -----	2.4
9 members -----	0
10 members -----	.6
12 members -----	0
Total (N) -----	100.0 (164)
Average Household Size -----	3.15
Migrant Status	
Natives -----	38.1
Settled migrants -----	39.5
Recent migrants -----	22.4
Total (N) -----	100.0 (147)
Migration Intention	
No intention to move -----	64.5
Intend to move to other communities in Utah -----	16.4
Intend to move out of Utah -----	19.1
Total (N) -----	100.0 (152)

TABLE B1. Responses of Delta Residents to Community Satisfaction, 1975

Areas of Satisfaction	Responses				TOTALS
					% (N)*
Overall rating of community as a place in which to live	Poor 1%	Fair 14%	Good 68%	Excellent 17%	100% (148)
Is community becoming a better or worse place in which to live?		Becoming Worse 3%	Staying the Same 32%	Becoming Better 65%	100% (152)
Progress of community in solving its most pressing problems	Poor 23%	Fair 54%	Good 22%	Outstanding 2%	100% (132)
Feeling of acceptance as a member of the community		Not at all Accepted 0%	Partially Accepted 25%	Fully Accepted 75%	100% (145)

*Total persons interviewed = 153

Completion Rate = 73.2%

TABLE B2. Preferences of Delta Residents Regarding Population and Economic Growth, 1975

Areas of Growth	Responses			TOTALS
				% (N)
Which rate of population growth do you favor for your community?	Rapid Growth 3%	Moderate Growth 88%	No Growth 9%	100% (151)
Which rate of economic growth do you favor for your community?	Rapid Growth 11%	Moderate Growth 88%	No Growth 1%	100% (149)

TABLE B3. Evaluation of Delta Residents Regarding Selected Community Services and Features, 1975

Selected Services and Features	This Needs Improvement	This is Satisfactory	This is a Strength	TOTALS %	(N)
Facilities for youth skating, etc.)	80%	13%	7%	100%	(149)
Restaurants & entertainment	59%	31%	10%	100%	(147)
Housing for new families	57%	31%	12%	100%	(146)
Opportunity to earn liveable income	55%	38%	7%	100%	(148)
Opportunities for cultural activities	52%	38%	10%	100%	(147)
Shopping facilities	51%	37%	12%	100%	(150)
Recreational opportunities	49%	34%	17%	100%	(148)
Upkeep of homes & yards	47%	42%	11%	100%	(146)
Citizen participation in community decisions	43%	43%	14%	100%	(147)
Road maintenance and snow removal	43%	43%	14%	100%	(150)
Physical appearance of community	42%	44%	14%	100%	(149)
Zoning regulations and enforcement	42%	49%	9%	100%	(144)
Garbage & sewer disposal	36%	45%	19%	100%	(146)
Law enforcement	36%	43%	22%	100%	(149)
Efforts to improve community	32%	42%	26%	100%	(146)
Quality of public libraries	32%	46%	22%	100%	(147)
Making newcomers feel welcome	32%	44%	24%	100%	(150)
Health services	31%	43%	26%	100%	(150)
Public parks & playgrounds	29%	57%	14%	100%	(148)

TABLE B3. (Continued)

Selected Services and Features	This needs Improvement	This is Satisfactory	This is a Strength	TOTALS %	(N)
Effectiveness of local government	24%	56%	20%	100%	(145)
Friendly groups of common age & interest	24%	55%	21%	100%	(142)
Schools & educational training	21%	36%	43%	100%	(149)
Child day-care & baby-sitting	20%	58%	22%	100%	(148)
Equal opportunity for all to take part in community life	20%	53%	27%	100%	(152)
Concern of leaders for community betterment	20%	38%	42%	100%	(148)
TV and radio	19%	48%	33%	100%	(149)
Geographical setting	17%	49%	34%	100%	(145)
Appearance of cemeteries	15%	46%	39%	100%	(151)
Overall comparison with surrounding communities	14%	51%	35%	100%	(146)
Programs & assistance for aged	13%	37%	50%	100%	(148)
Community spirit & cooperation	11%	40%	49%	100%	(148)
Chance to develop close relationships with others	11%	54%	35%	100%	(147)
Postal service	9%	54%	37%	100%	(150)
Lack of pollution (air, water, etc.)	7%	23%	70%	100%	(149)
Fire protection	7%	43%	50%	100%	(151)
Friendliness and concern of neighbors	6%	37%	57%	100%	(150)
Quality of religious life	5%	27%	68%	100%	(148)

TABLE B3. (Continued)

Selected Services and Features	This needs Improvement	This is Satisfactory	This is a Strength	TOTALS % (N)
Help from others in time of need	3%	32%	65%	100% (148)
Place to raise a family	3%	17%	80%	100% (151)
Access to outdoors and wide-open spaces	2%	26%	72%	100% (150)

TABLE B4. Most Important Problems as Ranked by Delta Residents, 1975

Rank	Problem Area	Persons Identifying This as One of Three Most Important Problems*	
		%	(N)
1st	Facilities for youth	43%	(53)
2nd	Shopping facilities	22%	(27)
3rd	Opportunities for cultural activities	18%	(22)
4th	Recreational opportunities	17%	(21)
5th	Restaurants and entertainment	17%	(21)
6th	Housing for new families	15%	(19)
7th	Road maintenance and snow removal	15%	(19)
8th	Opportunity to earn liveable income	15%	(19)

*Percents are based on the number of persons responding to this question (124 persons).

TABLE B5. Responses of Delta Residents Regarding Their Willingness to Help in Solving the Community's Most Important Problems, 1975

Problem Solving Activities	YES	NO	TOTALS %	(N)
Serve on a committee	66%	34%	100%	(143)
Give spare time one evening a week	62%	38%	100%	(143)
Sign a petition	56%	44%	100%	(143)
Give two hours' pay	48%	52%	100%	(143)
Give half day's pay	37%	63%	100%	(143)
Agree to 1% local sales tax increase	35%	65%	100%	(143)
Act as chairman of a committee	32%	68%	100%	(143)

TABLE B6. Social and Demographic Characteristics of Selected Household Heads in Delta, 1975

Characteristics	Frequencies
Education	
Less than high school -----	19.7
High school graduate -----	34.7
Some college -----	22.4
College graduate -----	23.2
Total (N) -----	100.0 (147)
Family Income	
Less than \$8,000 -----	32.4
\$8,000 - \$11,999 -----	33.1
\$12,000 - \$15,999 -----	17.6
\$16,000 + -----	16.9
Total (N) -----	100.0 (136)
Religion	
LDS -----	89.4
Non-LDS -----	10.6
Total (N) -----	100.0 (142)
Home Ownership	
Own home -----	93.2
Not own home -----	6.8
Total (N) -----	100.0 (147)

TABLE B6. (Continued)

Characteristics	Frequencies
Age of Household Head	
Less than 30 -----	10.6
30 - 44 -----	27.2
45 - 64 -----	36.4
65 + -----	25.8
Total (N) -----	100.0 (151)
Marital Status	
Never married -----	1.4
Married -----	89.5
Divorced-separated -----	1.4
Widowed -----	7.7
Total (N) -----	100.0 (143)
Family Life Cycle	
Pre-child -----	12.3
Pre-schooling -----	18.4
Child launching -----	6.1
Empty nest -----	15.8
Middle age with children -----	14.0
Elderly married -----	20.2
Elderly widowed -----	8.8
Single, divorced, separated widowed less than 65 -----	4.4
Total (N) -----	100.0 (114)

TABLE B6. (Continued)

Characteristics	Frequencies
Household Size	
1 member -----	16.3
2 members -----	39.8
3 members -----	13.0
4 members -----	13.8
5 members -----	8.9
6 members -----	3.3
7 members -----	4.1
8 members -----	.8
9 members -----	0
10 members -----	0
12 members -----	0
Total (N) -----	100.0 (123)
Average Household Size	2.89
Migrant Status	
Natives -----	22.5
Settled migrants -----	58.7
Recent migrants -----	18.8
Total (N) -----	100.0 (138)
Migration Intention	
No intention to move -----	73.6
Intend to move to other communities in Utah -----	13.9
Intent to move out of Utah -----	12.5
Total (N) -----	100.0 (144)

TABLE C1. Responses of Richfield Residents to Community Satisfaction, 1975

Areas of Satisfaction	Responses				TOTALS
					% (N)*
Overall rating of community as a place in which to live	Poor 0%	Fair 11%	Good 67%	Excellent 22%	100% (149)
Is community becoming a better or worse place in which to live?		Becoming Worse 8%	Staying the Same 40%	Becoming Better 52%	100% (151)
Progress of community in solving its most pressing problems	Poor 21%	Fair 49%	Good 29%	Outstanding 1%	100% (140)
Feeling of acceptance as a member of the community		Not at all Accepted 2%	Partially Accepted 28%	Fully Accepted 70%	100% (148)

*Total persons interviewed = 152

Completion Rate = 70.4%

TABLE C2. Preferences of Richfield Residents Regarding Population and Economic Growth, 1975

Areas of Growth	Responses			TOTALS
				% (N)
Which rate of population growth do you favor for your community?	Rapid Growth 3%	Moderate Growth 90%	No Growth 7%	100% (149)
Which rate of economic growth do you favor for your community?	Rapid Growth 9%	Moderate Growth 88%	No Growth 3%	100% (149)

TABLE C3. Evaluation of Richfield Residents Regarding Selected Community Services and Features, 1975

Selected Services and Features	This needs Improvement	This is Satisfactory	This is a Strength	TOTALS %	(N)
Housing for new families	64%	23%	13%	100%	(149)
Facilities for youth (skating, etc.)	50%	33%	17%	100%	(148)
Opportunity to earn live-able income	46%	39%	15%	100%	(151)
Opportunities for cultural activities	42%	46%	12%	100%	(145)
Road maintenance and snow removal	41%	41%	18%	100%	(150)
Child day-care & baby-sitting	41%	43%	16%	100%	(146)
Citizen participation in community decisions	40%	42%	18%	100%	(147)
Upkeep of homes & yards	38%	35%	27%	100%	(150)
Restaurants & entertainment	37%	41%	22%	100%	(147)
Zoning regulations and enforcement	34%	49%	17%	100%	(148)
Programs & assistance for aged	32%	48%	20%	100%	(146)
Making newcomers feel welcome	31%	44%	25%	100%	(149)
Garbage and sewer disposal	28%	38%	34%	100%	(151)
Shopping facilities	28%	34%	38%	100%	(151)
Effectiveness of local government	26%	47%	27%	100%	(150)
Efforts to improve community	25%	43%	32%	100%	(149)
Law enforcement	24%	37%	39%	100%	(150)
Equal opportunity for all to take part in community life	24%	54%	22%	100%	(149)

TABLE C3. (Continued)

Selected Services and Features	This needs Improvement	This is Satisfactory	This is a Strength	TOTALS % (N)
Physical appearance of community	23%	45%	32%	100% (148)
Postal service	22%	45%	33%	100% (151)
Concern of leaders for community betterment	22%	40%	38%	100% (148)
Recreation opportunities	20%	44%	36%	100% (149)
Friendly groups of common age & interest	20%	56%	24%	100% (142)
Quality of religious life	17%	50%	33%	100% (145)
Community spirit & cooperation	16%	39%	45%	100% (149)
Chance to develop close relationships with others	14%	43%	43%	100% (148)
Health services	12%	34%	54%	100% (150)
Friendliness & concern of neighbors	11%	31%	58%	100% (150)
Schools & educational training	9%	41%	50%	100% (151)
Help from others in time of need	8%	30%	62%	100% (151)
Public parks & playgrounds	8%	37%	55%	100% (149)
Overall comparison with surrounding communities	6%	44%	50%	100% (149)
Lack of pollution (air, water, etc.)	5%	27%	68%	100% (147)
Geographical setting	3%	26%	71%	100% (147)
Efforts to improve com- munity	3%	26%	71%	100% (148)
Fire protection	3%	36%	61%	100% (150)
Access to outdoors and wide-open spaces	2%	25%	73%	100% (150)

TABLE C3. (Continued)

Selected Services and Features	This needs Improvement	This is Satisfactory	This is a Strength	TOTALS % (N)
Place to raise a family	2%	21%	77%	100% (151)
Appearance of cemeteries	1%	25%	74%	100% (151)

TABLE C4. Most Important Problems as Ranked by Richfield Residents, 1975

Rank	Problem Area	Persons Identifying This as One of Three Most Important Problems*	
		%	(#)
1st	Housing for new families	33%	(41)
2nd	Opportunity to earn liveable income	26%	(32)
3rd	Facilities for youth	23%	(28)
4th	Citizen participation in community decisions	17%	(21)
5th	Road maintenance and snow removal	13%	(16)
6th	Opportunities for cultural activities	13%	(16)
7th	Zoning regulations and enforcement	13%	(16)
8th	Garbage and sewer disposal	12%	(15)

*Percents are based on the number of persons responding to this question (152 persons).

TABLE C5. Responses of Richfield Residents Regarding Their Willingness to Help in Solving the Community's Most Important Problems, 1975

Problem Solving Activities	YES	NO	TOTALS % (N)
Sign a petition	70%	30%	100% (139)
Serve on a committee	67%	33%	100% (139)
Give spare time one evening a week	59%	41%	100% (139)
Give two hours' pay	38%	62%	100% (139)
Give half day's pay	30%	70%	100% (139)
Act as chairman of a committee	28%	72%	100% (139)
Agree to a 1% local sales tax increase	27%	73%	100% (139)

TABLE C6. Social and Demographic Characteristics of Selected Household Heads in Richfield, 1975

Characteristics	Frequencies
Education	
Less than high school -----	15.5
High school graduate -----	34.5
Some college -----	29.6
College graduate -----	20.4
Total (N) -----	100.0 (142)
Family Income	
Less than \$8,000 -----	45.5
\$8,000 - \$11,999 -----	23.9
\$12,000 - \$15,999 -----	14.2
\$16,000 + -----	16.4
Total (N) -----	100.0 (134)
Religion	
LDS -----	91.2
Non-LDS -----	8.8
Total (N) -----	100.0 (148)
Home Ownership	
Own home -----	84.8
Not own home -----	15.2
Total (N) -----	100.0 (151)

TABLE C6. (Continued)

Characteristics	Frequencies
Age of Household Head	
Less than 30 -----	18.4
30 - 44 -----	20.4
45 - 64 -----	29.6
65 + -----	31.6
Total (N) -----	100.0 (152)
Marital Status	
Never married -----	2.0
Married -----	81.8
Divorced-separated -----	3.4
Widowed -----	12.8
Total (N) -----	100.0 (148)
Family Life Cycle -----	
Pre-child -----	2.8
Pre-schooling -----	24.1
Child launching -----	8.3
Empty nest -----	10.3
Middle age with children -----	12.4
Elderly married -----	23.4
Elderly widowed -----	9.0
Single, divorced, separated, widowed less than 65 -----	9.7
Total (N) -----	100.0 (145)

TABLE C6. (Continued)

Characteristics	Frequencies
Household Size	
1 member -----	15.4
2 members -----	28.2
3 members -----	22.2
4 members -----	16.1
5 members -----	10.7
6 members -----	4.7
7 members -----	2.7
8 members -----	0
9 members -----	0
10 members -----	0
12 members -----	0
Total (N) -----	100.0 (149)
Average Household Size -----	3.03
Migrant status	
Natives -----	19.9
Settled migrants -----	46.8
Recent migrants -----	23.3
Total (N) -----	100.0 (146)
Migration intention	
No intention to move -----	77.6
Intend to move to other communities in Utah -----	13.6
Intend to move out of Utah -----	8.8
Total (N) -----	100.0 (147)

TABLE D1. Responses of Salina Residents to Community Satisfaction, 1975

Areas of Satisfaction	Responses				TOTALS
					% (N)*
Overall rating of community as a place in which to live	Poor 4%	Fair 19%	Good 67%	Excellent 10%	100% (139)
Is community becoming a better or worse place in which to live?		Becoming Worse 16%	Staying the Same 37%	Becoming Better 47%	100% (140)
Progress of community in solving its most pressing problems	Poor 33%	Fair 49%	Good 18%	Outstanding 0%	100% (132)
Feeling of acceptance as a member of the community		Not at all Accepted 3%	Partially Accepted 28%	Fully Accepted 69%	100% (132)

*Total persons interviewed = 144

Completion Rate = 70.2%

TABLE D2. Preferences of Salina Residents Regarding Population and Economic Growth, 1975

Areas of Growth	Responses			TOTALS
				% (N)
Which rate of population growth do you favor for your community?	Rapid Growth 3%	Moderate Growth 87%	No Growth 10%	100% (139)
Which rate of economic growth do you favor for your community?	Rapid Growth 14%	Moderate Growth 82%	No Growth 4%	100% (137)

TABLE D3. Evaluation of Salina Residents Regarding Selected Community Services and Features, 1975

Selected Services and Features	This Needs Improvement	This is Satisfactory	This is a Strength	TOTALS %	(N)
Facilities for youth (skating, etc.)	84%	15%	1%	100%	(139)
Public parks & playgrounds	82%	14%	4%	100%	(136)
Housing for new families	80%	14%	6%	100%	(141)
Opportunities for cultural activities	75%	19%	6%	100%	(136)
Recreational opportunities	70%	17%	13%	100%	(137)
Shopping facilities	60%	30%	10%	100%	(144)
Child day-care & baby-sitting	56%	35%	9%	100%	(135)
Citizen participation in community decisions	55%	33%	12%	100%	(138)
Opportunity to earn live-able income	49%	34%	17%	100%	(140)
Health services	48%	36%	16%	100%	(141)
Law enforcement	46%	39%	15%	100%	(140)
Effectiveness of local government	44%	42%	14%	100%	(135)
Making newcomers feel welcome	43%	40%	17%	100%	(138)
Restaurants & entertainment	40%	46%	14%	100%	(139)
Efforts to improve community	40%	37%	23%	100%	(139)
Zoning regulations & enforcement	38%	44%	18%	100%	(136)
Equal opportunity for all to take part in community life	37%	39%	24%	100%	(141)
Concern of leaders for community betterment	36%	36%	28%	100%	(139)

TABLE D3. (Continued)

Selected Services and Features	This Needs Improvement	This is Satisfactory	This is a Strength	TOTALS % (N)
Programs & assistance for aged	35%	38%	27%	100% (136)
Garbage & sewer disposal	34%	42%	24%	100% (142)
Road maintenance & snow removal	33%	47%	20%	100% (142)
Community spirit & cooperation	33%	37%	30%	100% (139)
Overall comparison with surrounding communities	32%	44%	24%	100% (138)
Friendly groups of common age & interest	31%	51%	18%	100% (136)
Upkeep of homes & yards	28%	47%	25%	100% (142)
Physical appearance of community	26%	47%	27%	100% (139)
TV and radio	26%	41%	33%	100% (140)
Schools & educational training	21%	44%	35%	100% (140)
Chance to develop close relationships with others	21%	42%	37%	100% (139)
Friendliness & concern of neighbors	13%	31%	56%	100% (141)
Help from others in time of need	13%	28%	59%	100% (141)
Quality of public libraries	12%	50%	38%	100% (135)
Quality of religious life	11%	32%	57%	100% (139)
Place to raise a family	11%	29%	60%	100% (141)
Appearance of cemeteries	8%	27%	65%	100% (139)
Geographical setting	7%	26%	67%	100% (137)

TABLE D3. (Continued)

Selected Services and Features	This Needs Improvement	This is Satisfactory	This is a Strength	TOTALS % (N)
Postal service	6%	34%	60%	100% (140)
Access to outdoors and wide-open spaces	5%	15%	80%	100% (140)
Fire protection	5%	37%	58%	100% (142)
Lack of pollution (air, water, etc.)	4%	30%	66%	100% (136)

TABLE D4. Most Important Problems as Ranked by Salina Residents, 1975

Rank	Problem Area	Persons Identifying This as One of Three Most Important Problems*	
		%	(N)
1st	Public parks and playgrounds	39%	(45)
2nd	Facilities for youth	39%	(45)
3rd	Housing for new families	34%	(40)
4th	Law enforcement	26%	(30)
5th	Health services	20%	(23)
6th	Opportunity to earn liveable income	16%	(19)
7th	Effectiveness of local government	12%	(14)
8th	Citizen participation in community decisions	12%	(14)
9th	Shopping facilities	12%	(14)

*Percents are based on the number of persons responding to this question (143 persons).

TABLE D5. Responses of Salina Residents Regarding Their Willingness to Help in Solving the Community's Most Important Problems, 1975

Problem Solving Activities	YES	NO	TOTALS %	(N)
Serve on a committee	73%	27%	100%	(129)
Give spare time one evening a week	71%	29%	100%	(129)
Sign a petition	65%	35%	100%	(129)
Give two hours' pay	47%	53%	100%	(129)
Give half day's pay	40%	60%	100%	(129)
Act as chairman of a committee	34%	66%	100%	(129)
Agree to 1% local sales tax increase	26%	74%	100%	(129)

TABLE D6. Social and Demographic Characteristics of Selected Household Heads in Salina, 1975

Characteristics	Frequencies
Education	
Less than high school -----	24.0
High school graduate -----	34.9
Some college -----	27.9
College graduate -----	13.2
Total (N) -----	100.0 (129)
Family Income	
Less than \$8,000 -----	34.2
\$8,000 - \$11,999 -----	30.7
\$12,000 - \$15,999 -----	21.1
\$16,000 + -----	14.0
Total (N) -----	100.0 (114)
Religion	
LDS -----	92.9
Non LDS -----	7.1
Total (N) -----	100.0 (127)
Home Ownership	
Own home -----	88.1
Not own home -----	11.9
Total (N) -----	100.0 (134)

TABLE D6. (Continued)

Characteristics	Frequencies
Age of Household Head	
Less than 30 -----	19.6
30 - 44 -----	18.2
45 - 64 -----	37.1
65+ -----	25.2
Total (N) -----	100.0 (143)
Marital Status	
Never married -----	.8
Married -----	83.1
Divorced-separated -----	3.8
Widowed -----	12.3
Total (N) -----	100.0 (130)
Family Life Cycle	
Pre-child -----	6.5
Pre-schooling -----	22.6
Child launching -----	6.4
Empty Nest -----	12.1
Middle age with children -----	15.3
Elderly married -----	19.4
Elderly widowed -----	6.4
Single, divorced, separated, widowed less than 65 -----	11.3
Total (N) -----	100.0 (124)

TABLE D6. (Continued)

Characteristics	Frequencies
Household Size	
1 member -----	11.9
2 members -----	35.1
3 members -----	14.2
4 members -----	17.9
5 members -----	8.2
6 members -----	11.2
7 members -----	1.5
8 members -----	0
9 members -----	0
10 members -----	0
12 members -----	0
Total (N) -----	100.0 (134)
Average Household Size -----	3.15
Migrant Status	
Natives -----	34.8
Settled migrants -----	40.2
Recent migrants -----	25.0
Total (N) -----	100.0 (132)
Migration Intention	
No intention to move -----	75.6
Intend to move to other communities in Utah--	13.0
Intend to move out of Utah -----	11.5
Total (N) -----	100.0 (131)

TABLE E1. Responses of Moab Residents to Community Satisfaction, 1975

Areas of Satisfaction	Responses				TOTALS
					% (N)*
Overall rating of community as a place in which to live	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent	
	3%	22%	59%	16%	100% (159)
Is community becoming a better or worse place in which to live?	Becoming Worse	Staying the Same	Becoming Better		
	24%	44%	32%		100% (156)
Progress of community in solving its most pressing problems	Poor	Fair	Good	Outstanding	
	33%	43%	23%	1%	100% (151)
Feeling of acceptance as a member of the community	Not at all Accepted	Partially Accepted	Fully Accepted		
	2%	34%	64%		100% (150)

*Total persons interviewed = 160

Completion Rate = 72.7%

TABLE E2. Preferences of Moab Residents Regarding Population and Economic Growth, 1975

Areas of Growth	Responses			TOTALS
				% (N)
Which rate of population growth do you favor for your community?	Rapid Growth 2%	Moderate Growth 83%	No Growth 15%	100% (159)
Which rate of economic growth do you favor for your community?	Rapid Growth 9%	Moderate Growth 85%	No Growth 6%	100% (158)

TABLE E3. Evaluation of Moab Residents Regarding Selected Community Services and Features, 1975

Selected Services and Features	This Needs Improvement	This is Satisfactory	This is a Strength	TOTALS %	(N)
Housing for new families	80%	16%	4%	100%	(157)
Shopping facilities	63%	24%	13%	100%	(157)
Law enforcement	62%	28%	10%	100%	(156)
Facilities for youth (skating, etc.)	60%	28%	12%	100%	(153)
Restaurants & entertainment	51%	33%	16%	100%	(153)
TV and radio	47%	34%	19%	100%	(158)
Child day-care & baby-sitting	47%	47%	6%	100%	(138)
Citizen participation in community decisions	46%	35%	19%	100%	(154)
Programs & assistance for aged	46%	39%	15%	100%	(156)
Opportunities for cultural activities	44%	49%	7%	100%	(152)
Postal service	40%	42%	18%	100%	(158)
Effectiveness of local government	37%	46%	17%	100%	(150)
Zoning regulations and enforcement	32%	54%	14%	100%	(152)
Schools & educational training	31%	38%	31%	100%	(157)
Recreational opportunities	30%	28%	42%	100%	(154)
Road maintenance & snow removal	29%	47%	24%	100%	(158)
Equal opportunity for all to take part in community life	29%	46%	25%	100%	(157)
Physical appearance of community	29%	41%	30%	100%	(157)

TABLE E3. (Continued)

Selected Services and Features	This Needs Improvement	This is Satisfactory	This is a Strength	TOTALS %	(N)
Friendly groups of common age and interest	28%	49%	23%	100%	(154)
Upkeep of homes & yards	28%	46%	26%	100%	(158)
Making newcomers feel welcome	27%	36%	37%	100%	(158)
Opportunity to earn liveable income	25%	40%	35%	100%	(154)
Efforts to improve community	24%	48%	28%	100%	(154)
Concern of leaders for community betterment	23%	43%	34%	100%	(153)
Community spirit & cooperation	21%	43%	36%	100%	(157)
Place to raise a family	19%	35%	46%	100%	(160)
Public parks & playgrounds	14%	48%	38%	100%	(158)
Friendliness & concern of neighbors	13%	38%	49%	100%	(159)
Chance to develop close relationships with others	13%	53%	34%	100%	(154)
Health services	11%	46%	43%	100%	(157)
Help from others in time of need	11%	37%	52%	100%	(155)
Overall comparison with surrounding communities	10%	46%	44%	100%	(148)
Quality of religious life	10%	39%	51%	100%	(154)
Fire protection	8%	35%	57%	100%	(157)
Geographical setting	6%	26%	68%	100%	(158)
Lack of pollution (air, water, etc.)	6%	22%	72%	100%	(154)

TABLE E3. (Continued)

Selected Services and Features	This Needs Improvement	This is Satisfactory	This is a Strength	TOTALS % (N)
Garbage & sewer disposal	4%	43%	53%	100% (158)
Appearance of cemeteries	4%	49%	56%	100% (159)
Quality of public libraries	3%	48%	49%	100% (156)
Access to outdoors and wide-open spaces	2%	16%	82%	100% (157)

TABLE E4. Most Important Problems as Ranked by Moab Residents, 1975

Rank	Problem Area	Persons Identifying This as One of Three Most Important Problems*	
		%	(N)
1st	Housing for new families	39%	(52)
2nd	Law enforcement	38%	(51)
3rd	Shopping facilities	35%	(46)
4th	Facilities for youth	24%	(32)
5th	Postal service	17%	(22)
6th	Schools and educational training	13%	(17)
7th	Citizen participation in community decisions	11%	(15)
8th	Programs and assistance for aged	9%	(12)

*Percents are based on the number of persons responding to this question (160 persons).

TABLE E5. Responses of Moab Residents Regarding Their Willingness to Help in Solving the Community's Most Important Problems, 1975

Problem Solving Activities	YES	NO	TOTALS % (N)
Sign a petition	79%	21%	100% (148)
Give spare time one evening a week	68%	32%	100% (148)
Serve on a committee	63%	37%	100% (148)
Give two hours' pay	45%	55%	100% (148)
Give half day's pay	32%	68%	100% (148)
Agree to 1% local sales tax increase	28%	72%	100% (148)
Act as chairman of a committee	27%	73%	100% (148)

TABLE E6. Social and Demographic Characteristics of Selected Household Heads in Moab, 1975

Characteristics	Frequencies
Education	
Less than high school -----	19.9
High school graduate -----	31.8
Some college -----	29.8
College graduate -----	18.5
Total (N) -----	100.0 (151)
Family Income	
Less than \$8,000 -----	26.2
\$8,000 - \$11,999 -----	34.5
\$12,000 - \$15,999 -----	20.0
\$16,000+ -----	19.3
Total (N) -----	100.0 (145)
Religion	
LDS -----	31.0
Non LDS -----	69.0
Total (N) -----	100.0 (145)
Home Ownership	
Own home -----	89.0
Not own home -----	11.0
Total (N) -----	100.0 (154)

TABLE E6. (Continued)

Characteristics	Frequencies
Age of Household Head	
Less than 30 -----	20.8
30 - 44 -----	25.1
45 - 64 -----	37.1
65+ -----	17.0
Total (N) -----	100.0 (159)
Marital Status	
Never married -----	5.4
Married -----	81.2
Divorced-separated -----	4.0
Widowed -----	9.4
Total (N) -----	100.0 (149)
Family Life Cycle	
Pre-child -----	7.6
Pre-schooling -----	18.7
Child launching -----	11.8
Empty nest -----	14.6
Middle age with children -----	15.3
Elderly married -----	12.5
Elderly widowed -----	2.8
Single, divorced, separated, widowed less than 65 -----	16.7
Total (N) -----	100.0 (144)

TABLE E6. (Continued)

Characteristics	Frequencies
Household Size	
1 member -----	14.3
2 members -----	36.9
3 members -----	15.0
4 members -----	14.4
5 members -----	12.5
6 members -----	5.0
7 members -----	1.3
8 members -----	.6
9 members -----	0
10 members -----	0
12 members -----	0
Total (N) -----	100.0 (160)
Average Household Size -----	2.975
Migrant Status	
Natives -----	11.0
Settled migrants -----	56.8
Recent migrants -----	32.2
Total (N) -----	100.0 (146)
Migration Intention	
No intention to move -----	57.8
Intend to move to other communities in Utah ----	9.1
Intend to move out of Utah -----	33.1
Total (N) -----	100.0 (154)

TABLE F1. Responses of Duchesne Residents to Community Satisfaction, 1975

Areas of Satisfaction	Responses				TOTALS
					% (N)*
Overall rating of community as a place in which to live	Poor 7%	Fair 60%	Good 33%	Excellent 0%	100% (60)
Is community becoming a better or worse place in which to live?		Becoming Worse 19%	Staying the Same 39%	Becoming Better 42%	100% (59)
Progress of community in solving its most pressing problems	Poor 33%	Fair 58%	Good 9%	Outstanding 0%	100% (57)
Feeling of acceptance among member of the community		Not at all Accepted 12%	Partially Accepted 46%	Fully Accepted 42%	100% (59)

*Total persons interviewed = 61

Completion rate = 50%

TABLE F2. Preferences of Duchesne Residents Regarding Population and Economic Growth, 1975

Areas of Growth	Responses			TOTALS % (N)
Which rate of population growth do you favor for your community?	Rapid Growth 4%	Moderate Growth 91%	No Growth 5%	100% (55)
Which rate of economic growth do you favor for your community?	Rapid Growth 16%	Moderate Growth 80%	No Growth 4%	100% (55)

TABLE F3. Evaluation of Duchesne Residents Regarding Selected Community Services and Features, 1975

Selected Services and Features	This Needs Improvement	This is Satisfactory	This is a Strength	TOTALS %	(N)
Facilities for youth (Skating, etc.)	93%	5%	2%	100%	(60)
Citizen participation in community decisions	93%	7%	0%	100%	(54)
Shopping facilities	91%	7%	2%	100%	(59)
Road maintenance and snow removal	89%	8%	3%	100%	(60)
Housing for new families	86%	12%	2%	100%	(59)
Opportunities for cultural activities	84%	16%	0%	100%	(56)
Restaurants & entertainment	80%	18%	2%	100%	(61)
Child day-care & baby-sitting	73%	25%	2%	100%	(56)
Effectiveness of local government	73%	25%	2%	100%	(52)
Physical appearance of community	72%	27%	1%	100%	(60)
Programs & assistance for aged	71%	24%	5%	100%	(59)
Upkeep of homes & yards	69%	23%	8%	100%	(61)
Zoning regulations and enforcement	67%	33%	0%	100%	(58)
Public parks & playgrounds	67%	23%	10%	100%	(61)
Overall comparison with surrounding communities	67%	31%	2%	100%	(57)
Efforts to improve community	65%	26%	9%	100%	(58)
Quality of public libraries	63%	32%	5%	100%	(57)
Equal opportunity for all to take part in community life	62%	29%	9%	100%	(58)

TABLE F3. (Continued)

Selected Services and Features	This Needs Improvement	This is Satisfactory	This is a Strength	TOTALS % (N)
Friendly groups of common age and interest	61%	27%	12%	100% (59)
Recreational facilities	61%	29%	10%	100% (61)
Community spirit and cooperation	60%	37%	3%	100% (60)
Making newcomers feel welcome	56%	32%	12%	100% (59)
Concern of leaders for community betterment	55%	40%	5%	100% (55)
Fire protection	47%	50%	3%	100% (60)
Schools & educational training	46%	41%	13%	100% (59)
TV and radio	42%	45%	13%	100% (60)
Health services	41%	36%	23%	100% (61)
Garbage & sewer disposal	38%	47%	15%	100% (60)
Chance to develop close relationships with others	36%	43%	21%	100% (58)
Help from others in time of need	33%	24%	43%	100% (58)
Friendliness and concern of neighbors	31%	38%	31%	100% (61)
Place to raise a family	30%	36%	34%	100% (59)
Law enforcement	30%	43%	27%	100% (60)
Quality of religious life	29%	32%	39%	100% (59)
Appearance of cemeteries	25%	53%	22%	100% (59)
Geographical setting	23%	44%	33%	100% (55)
Opportunity to earn live- able income	20%	57%	23%	100% (60)
Postal services	10%	43%	47%	100% (61)

TABLE F3. (Continued)

Selected Services and Features	This Needs Improvement	This is Satisfactory	This is a Strength	TOTALS % (N)
Lack of pollution (air, water, etc.)	9%	31%	60%	100% (57)
Access to outdoors & wide- open spaces	0%	26%	74%	100% (61)

TABLE F4. Most Important Problems as Ranked by Duchesne Residents, 1975

Rank	Problem Area	Persons Identifying This as One of Three Most Important Problems*	
		%	(N)
1st	Shopping facilities	30%	(16)
2nd	Facilities for youth	30%	(16)
3rd	Road maintenance and snow removal	26%	(14)
4th	Law enforcement	22%	(12)
5th	Housing for new families	22%	(12)
6th	Schools and educational training	19%	(10)

*Percents are based on the number of persons responding to this question (61 persons).

TABLE F5. Responses of Duchesne Residents Regarding Their Willingness to Help in Solving the Community's Most Important Problems, 1975

Problem Solving Activities	YES	NO	TOTALS %	(N)
Give spare time one evening a week	75%	25%	100%	(55)
Sign a petition	73%	27%	100%	(55)
Serve on a committee	64%	36%	100%	(55)
Give two hours' pay	42%	58%	100%	(55)
Act as chairman of a committee	35%	65%	100%	(55)
Agree to 1% local sales tax increase	31%	69%	100%	(55)
Give half day's pay	16%	84%	100%	(55)

TABLE F6. Social and Demographic Characteristics of Selected Household Heads in Duchesne, 1975

Characteristics	Frequencies
Education	
Less than high school -----	16.9
High school graduate -----	39.0
Some college -----	30.5
College graduate -----	13.6
Total (N) -----	100.0 (59)
Family Income	
Less than \$8,000 -----	16.7
\$8,000 - \$11,999 -----	24.1
\$12,000 - \$15,999 -----	27.8
\$16,000+ -----	31.4
Total (N) -----	100.0 (54)
Religion	
LDS -----	61.0
Non LDS -----	39.0
Total (N) -----	100.0 (59)
Home Ownership	
Own home -----	73.8
Not own home -----	26.2
Total (N) -----	100.0 (61)

TABLE F6. (Continued)

Characteristics	Frequencies
Age of Household Head	
Less than 30 -----	37.7
30 - 44 -----	26.2
45 - 64 -----	27.9
65+ -----	8.2
Total (N) -----	100.0 (61)
Marital Status	
Never married -----	0
Married -----	96.7
Divorced-separated -----	1.7
Widowed -----	1.6
Total (N) -----	100.0 (60)
Family Life Cycle	
Pre-child -----	7.1
Pre-schooling -----	50.0
Child launching -----	5.4
Empty nest -----	10.7
Middle age with children -----	16.1
Elderly married -----	7.1
Elderly widowed -----	1.8
Single, divorced, separated widowed less than 65 -----	1.8
Total (N) -----	100.0 (56)

TABLE F6. (Continued)

Characteristics	Frequencies
Household Size	
1 member -----	8.1
2 members -----	23.0
3 members -----	23.0
4 members -----	21.3
5 members -----	4.9
6 members -----	9.8
7 members -----	3.3
8 members -----	3.3
9 members -----	3.3
10 members -----	0
12 members -----	0
Total (N) -----	100.0 (61)
Average Household Size -----	3.70
Migrant Status	
Natives -----	10.0
Settled migrants -----	42.0
Recent migrants -----	48.0
Total (N) -----	100.0 (50)
Migration Intention	
No intention to move -----	32.7
Intend to move to other communities in Utah ----	30.9
Intend to move out of Utah -----	36.4
Total (N) -----	100.0 (55)

TABLE G1. Responses of Roosevelt Resident to Community Satisfaction, 1975

Areas of Satisfaction	Responses				TOTALS
					% (N)*
Overall rating of community as a place in which to live	Poor 8%	Fair 49%	Good 39%	Excellent ✓ 4%	100% (140)
Is community becoming a better or worse place in which to live		Becoming Worse 15%	Staying the Same 25%	Becoming Better 60%	100% (139)
Progress of community in solving its most pressing problems	Poor 32%	Fair 50%	Good 17%	Outstanding 1%	100% (132)
Feeling of acceptance as a member of the community		Not at all Accepted 9%	Partially Accepted 42%	Fully Accepted 49%	100% (128)

*Total persons interviewed = 143

Completion rate = 73.7%

TABLE G2. Preferences of Roosevelt Residents Regarding Population and Economic Growth, 1975

Areas of Growth	Responses			TOTALS	
				%	(N)
Which rate of population growth do you favor for your community?	Rapid Growth 5%	Moderate Growth 88%	No Growth 7%	100%	(136)
Which rate of economic growth do you favor for your community?	Rapid Growth 17%	Moderate Growth 79%	No Growth 4%	100%	(136)

TABLE G3. Evaluation of Roosevelt Residents Regarding Selected Community Services and Features, 1975

Selected Services and Features	This Needs Improvement	This is Satisfactory	This is a Strength	TOTALS %	(N)
Road maintenance and snow removal	80%	17%	3%	100%	(138)
Facilities for youth (skating, etc.)	79%	19%	2%	100%	(135)
Opportunities for cultural activities	70%	23%	7%	100%	(135)
Restaurants & entertainment	68%	28%	4%	100%	(138)
Housing for new families	67%	22%	11%	100%	(135)
Citizen participation in community decisions	66%	23%	11%	100%	(133)
Shopping facilities	65%	26%	9%	100%	(138)
Programs & assistance for aged	64%	28%	8%	100%	(128)
Child day-care & baby-sitting	61%	31%	8%	100%	(119)
Quality of public libraries	60%	34%	6%	100%	(133)
Postal service	56%	31%	13%	100%	(138)
Recreational opportunities	56%	27%	17%	100%	(133)
Effectiveness of local government	55%	33%	12%	100%	(133)
Physical appearance of community	54%	34%	12%	100%	(138)
Public parks & playgrounds	52%	39%	9%	100%	(138)
Zoning regulations and enforcement	51%	44%	5%	100%	(130)
Equal opportunity for all to take part in community life	50%	39%	11%	100%	(135)
Making newcomers feel welcome	48%	32%	20%	100%	(137)

TABLE G3. (Continued)

Selected Services and Features	This Needs Improvement	This is Satisfactory	This is a Strength	TOTALS % (N)
Community spirit & cooperation	47%	39%	14%	100% (138)
TV and radio	45%	39%	16%	100% (137)
Efforts to improve community	44%	34%	22%	100% (137)
Upkeep of lawns & yards	42%	44%	14%	100% (137)
Schools & educational training	42%	37%	31%	100% (134)
Concern of leaders for community betterment	41%	36%	23%	100% (134)
Friendly groups of common age and interest	41%	41%	18%	100% (131)
Overall comparison with surrounding communities	38%	44%	18%	100% (135)
Health services	38%	33%	29%	100% (135)
Law enforcement	35%	49%	16%	100% (138)
Chance to develop close relationships with others	31%	36%	33%	100% (136)
Garbage and sewer disposal	30%	48%	22%	100% (138)
Opportunity to earn liveable income	27%	44%	29%	100% (136)
Fire protection	26%	48%	26%	100% (134)
Friendliness and concern of neighbors	26%	35%	39%	100% (138)
Place to raise a family	24%	36%	40%	100% (136)
Geographical setting	17%	36%	47%	100% (132)
Help from others in time of need	14%	37%	49%	100% (136)
Lack of pollution (air, water, etc.)	13%	34%	53%	100% (139)

TABLE G3. (Continued)

Selected Services and Features	This Needs Improvement	This is Satisfactory	This is a Strength	TOTALS % (N)
Quality of religious life	13%	33%	54%	100% (132)
Appearance of cemeteries	3%	30%	67%	100% (136)
Access to outdoors and wide- open spaces	2%	23%	75%	100% (137)

TABLE G4. Most Important Problems as Ranked by Roosevelt Residents, 1975

Rank	Problem Area	Persons Identifying This as One of Three Most Important Problems*	
		%	(N)
1st	Road maintenance and snow removal	38%	(47)
2nd	Facilities for youth	21%	(26)
3rd	Shopping facilities	20%	(25)
4th	Restaurants and entertainment	17%	(21)
5th	Housing for new families	16%	(20)
6th	Recreational opportunities	15%	(18)
7th	Physical appearance of community	14%	(17)
8th	Schools and educational training	13%	(16)

*Percents are based on the number of persons responding to this question (124 persons).

TABLE G5. Responses of Roosevelt Residents Regarding Their Willingness to Help in Solving the Community's Most Important Problems, 1975

Problem Solving Activities	YES	NO	TOTALS % (N)
Serve on a committee	71%	29%	100% (127)
Give spare time one evening a week	69%	31%	100% (127)
Sign a petition	68%	32%	100% (127)
Give two hours' pay	37%	63%	100% (127)
Act as chairman of a committee	35%	65%	100% (127)
Give half day's pay	29%	71%	100% (127)
Agree to a 1% local sales tax increase	26%	74%	100% (127)

TABLE G6. Social and Demographic Characteristics of Selected Household Heads in Roosevelt, 1975

Characteristics	Frequencies
Education	
Less than high school -----	11.4
High school graduate -----	28.3
Some college -----	39.7
College graduate -----	20.6
Total (N) -----	100.0 (131)
Family Income	
Less than \$8,000 -----	18.7
\$8,000 - \$11,999 -----	27.1
\$12,000 - \$15,999 -----	22.0
\$16,000+ -----	32.2
Total (N) -----	100.0 (118)
Religion	
LDS -----	71.8
Non LDS -----	28.2
Total (N) -----	100.0 (131)
Home Ownership	
Own home -----	85.0
Not own home -----	15.0
Total (N) -----	100.0 (133)

TABLE G6. (Continued)

Characteristics	Frequencies
Age of Household Head	
Less than 30 -----	30.3
30 - 44 -----	35.2
45 - 64 -----	25.3
65+ -----	9.2
Total (N) -----	100.0 (142)
Marital Status	
Never married -----	1.5
Married -----	90.3
Divorced-separated -----	3.0
Widowed -----	5.2
Total (N) -----	100.0 (134)
Family Life Cycle	
Pre-child -----	11.4
Pre-schooling -----	38.6
Child launching -----	12.1
Empty nest -----	10.6
Middle age with children -----	13.6
Elderly married -----	3.8
Elderly widowed -----	4.6
Single, divorced, separated, widowed less than 65 -----	5.3
Total (N) -----	100.0 (132)

TABLE G6. (Continued)

Characteristics	Frequencies
Household Size	
1 member -----	9.8
2 members -----	21.7
3 members -----	13.3
4 members -----	20.3
5 members -----	18.9
6 members -----	9.0
7 members -----	4.9
8 members -----	1.4
9 members -----	.7
10 members -----	0
12 members -----	0
Total (N) -----	100.0 (143)
Average Household Size -----	3.75
Migrant Status	
Natives -----	13.1
Settled migrants -----	34.4
Recent migrants -----	52.5
Total (N) -----	100.0 (122)
Migration Intention	
No intention to move -----	45.8
Intend to move to other communities in Utah ----	17.6
Intend to move out of Utah -----	36.6
Total (N) -----	100.0 (131)

TABLE H1. Responses of Vernal Residents to Community Satisfaction, 1975

Areas of Satisfaction	Responses				TOTALS
					% (N)*
Overall rating of community as a place in which to live	Poor 2%	Fair 19%	Good 66%	Excellent 13%	100% (145)
Is community becoming a better or worse place in which to live?		Becoming Worse 22%	Staying the Same 30%	Becoming Better 48%	100% (143)
Progress of community in solving its most pressing problems	Poor 27%	Fair 46%	Good 26%	Outstanding 1%	100% (136)
Feeling of acceptance as a member of the community		Not at all Accepted 4%	Partially Accepted 34%	Fully Accepted 62%	100% (140)

*Total persons interviewed = 149

Completion rate = 72.7%

ABLE H2. Preferences of Vernal Residents Regarding Population and Economic Growth, 1975

Areas of Growth	Responses			TOTALS	
				%	(N)
Which rate of population growth do you favor for your community?	Rapid Growth 4%	Moderate Growth 89%	No Growth 7%	100%	(162)
Which rate of economic growth do you favor for your community?	Rapid Growth 11%	Moderate Growth 88%	No Growth 1%	100%	(155)

TABLE H3. Evaluation of Vernal Residents Regarding Selected Community Services and Features, 1975

Selected Services and Features	This Needs Improvement	This is Satisfactory	This is a Strength	TOTALS %	(N)
Facilities for youth (skating, etc.)	81%	14%	5%	100%	(146)
Health services	65%	24%	11%	100%	(144)
Housing for new families	64%	25%	11%	100%	(145)
Citizen participation in community decisions	58%	26%	16%	100%	(144)
Restaurants & entertainment	57%	32%	11%	100%	(143)
Child day-care & baby-sitting	56%	40%	4%	100%	(137)
Zoning regulations & enforcement	51%	37%	12%	100%	(143)
Opportunities for cultural activities	49%	42%	9%	100%	(144)
Public parks & playgrounds	48%	33%	19%	100%	(143)
Effectiveness of local government	47%	42%	11%	100%	(140)
Road maintenance & snow removal	46%	34%	20%	100%	(144)
Postal service	44%	43%	13%	100%	(147)
Law enforcement	42%	38%	20%	100%	(146)
Making newcomers feel welcome	40%	42%	18%	100%	(146)
Equal opportunity for all to take part in community life	37%	44%	19%	100%	(145)
Recreational opportunities	36%	32%	32%	100%	(143)
Schools & educational training	36%	40%	24%	100%	(144)
Efforts to improve community	31%	46%	23%	100%	(141)
TV and radio	29%	53%	18%	100%	(147)

TABLE H3. (Continued)

Selected Services and Features	This Needs Improvement	This is Satisfactory	This is a Strength	TOTALS % (N)
Upkeep of homes & yards	29%	46%	25%	100% (145)
Community spirit & cooperation	29%	41%	30%	100% (139)
Shopping facilities	29%	48%	23%	100% (143)
Friendliness & concern of neighbors	27%	36%	37%	100% (145)
Concern of leaders for community betterment	27%	48%	25%	100% (143)
Friendly groups of common age and interest	26%	57%	17%	100% (143)
Programs & assistance for aged	23%	46%	31%	100% (144)
Garbage & sewer disposal	23%	49%	28%	100% (146)
Physical appearance of community	23%	50%	30%	100% (144)
Opportunity to earn live- able income	22%	43%	35%	100% (145)
Chance to develop close relationships with others	20%	50%	30%	100% (144)
Fire protection	17%	56%	27%	100% (146)
Place to raise a family	13%	38%	49%	100% (146)
Help from others in time of need	12%	44%	44%	100% (145)
Quality of religious life	12%	37%	51%	100% (146)
Overall comparison with surrounding communities	11%	43%	46%	100% (144)
Appearance of cemeteries	11%	41%	48%	100% (145)
Geographical setting	9%	34%	57%	100% (143)
Quality of public libraries	8%	43%	49%	100% (145)

TABLE H3. (Continued)

Selected Services and Features	This Needs Improvement	This is Satisfactory	This is a Strength	TOTALS % (N)
Lack of pollution (air, water, etc.)	7%	25%	68%	100% (146)
Access to outdoors and wide- open spaces	2%	17%	81%	100% (146)

TABLE H4. Most Important Problems as Ranked by Vernal Residents, 1975

Rank	Problem Area	Persons Identifying This as One of Three Most Important Problems*	
		%	(N)
1st	Health services	41%	(54)
2nd	Facilities for youth	32%	(42)
3rd	Housing for new families	20%	(27)
4th	Citizen participation in community decisions	18%	(24)
5th	Zoning regulations and enforcement	17%	(22)
6th	Law enforcement	15%	(20)
7th	Schools and educational training	15%	(20)
8th	Postal service	12%	(16)

*Percents are based on the number of persons responding to this question (133 persons).

TABLE H5. Responses of Vernal Residents Regarding Their Willingness to Help in Solving the Community's Most Important Problems, 1975

Problem Solving Activities	YES	NO	TOTALS % (N)
Sign a petition	81%	19%	100% (134)
Serve on a committee	72%	28%	100% (134)
Give spare time one evening a week	67%	33%	100% (134)
Give two hours' pay	45%	55%	100% (134)
Agree to a 1% local sales tax increase	42%	58%	100% (134)
Give a half day's pay	34%	66%	100% (134)
Act as chairman of a committee	24%	76%	100% (134)

TABLE H6. Social and Demographic Characteristics of Selected Household Heads in Vernal, 1975

Characteristics	Frequencies
Education	
Less than high school -----	17.6
High school graduate -----	32.4
Some college -----	27.5
College graduate -----	22.5
Total (N) -----	100.0 (142)
Family Income	
Less than \$8,000 -----	18.5
\$8,000 - \$11,999 -----	31.1
\$12,000 - \$15,999 -----	23.7
\$16,000+ -----	26.7
Total (N) -----	100.0 (135)
Religion	
LDS -----	67.4
Non LDS -----	32.6
Total (N) -----	100.0 (141)
Home Ownership	
Own home -----	78.4
Not own home -----	21.6
Total (N) -----	100.0 (139)

TABLE H6. (Continued)

Characteristics	Frequencies
Age of Household Head	
Less than 30 -----	25.7
30 - 44 -----	36.5
45 - 64 -----	23.6
65+ -----	14.2
Total (N) -----	100.0 (148)
Marital Status	
Never married -----	2.1
Married -----	89.3
Divorced-separated -----	3.6
Widowed -----	5.0
Total (N) -----	100.0 (140)
Family Life Cycle	
Pre-child -----	9.6
Pre-schooling -----	35.3
Child launching -----	12.5
Empty nest -----	11.0
Middle age with children -----	10.3
Elderly married -----	10.3
Elderly widowed -----	3.7
Single, divorced, separated, widowed less than 65 -----	7.3
Total (N) -----	100.0 (136)

TABLE H6. (Continued)

Characteristics	Frequencies
Household Size	
1 member -----	8.4
2 members -----	28.0
3 members -----	23.1
4 members -----	17.5
5 members -----	12.6
6 members -----	5.6
7 members -----	2.8
8 members -----	1.4
9 members -----	0
10 members -----	0
12 members -----	.6
Total (N) -----	100.0 (143)
Average Household Size -----	3.39
Migrant Status	
Natives -----	16.1
Settled migrants -----	51.8
Recent migrants -----	32.1
Total (N) -----	100.0 (137)
Migration Intention	
No intention to move -----	52.9
Intend to move to other communities in Utah -----	14.0
Intend to move out of Utah -----	33.1
Total (N) -----	100.0 (136)